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JUGO-SLAVIA SEEKS DELAY ON ADRIATIC COMPROMISE

Eastern Frontier Question
Biggest Obstacle To
Acceptance Of Pact

NOW DELIBERATES

Belgrade Makes Effort To
Get Croats, Slovenes,
To Accept Offer

AMERICA PUZZLED

Senate Discussion On
New Conference Nar-
rowly Averts Break

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, January 26.—The Matin states that the Jugo-Slavs request for an extension of the time, within which to reply to the Supreme Council on the Adriatic question, indicates that the Belgrade Government is making efforts to induce the Croats and Slovenes to accept the proposed compromise.

The strip of territory between Istria and Fiume and secondly, the Eastern frontier of Jugo-Slavia, form the main obstacles to Jugo-Slavia's acceptance. The allocation of the islands no longer presents any difficulties.

On the whole, the prevailing impression in Belgrade, according to the Matin, is that public opinion is varying towards acceptance but that several days' deliberations are necessary to consult the leaders of the Skupstina, which is at present in recess.

Ambassadors To Meet

To Fix Allies' Policy

Paris, January 21.—The Supreme Council met this morning, M. Clemenceau first, and then M. Millerand presiding. Lord Curzon, Signor di Martino, Mr. Matsui and Mr. Wallace were present representing Great Britain, Italy, Japan and the United States respectively.

The Council decided that the conference of ambassadors should begin on January 26 to deal with the carrying out of the Treaty of Versailles and with current affairs. Big questions of policy will be left to conferences between the heads of Governments.

Agreement Doubtful

In Senators' Parley

(Reuters Service)
Washington, January 21.—A rupture of the peace treaty has been temporarily averted by the passing over of the dispute on Senator Lodge's reservations with regard to equality of voting in the League of Nations but an ultimate agreement is doubtful.

Graudenz Evacuated By German Troops

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, January 26.—According to a Danzig telegram, Graudenz was evacuated by the Germans on Friday, the Poles entering the town immediately upon its evacuation. Demonstrations were made by the German population but no untoward incident occurred.

NEW JERSEY WILL FIGHT BOOZE LAW

(Reuters Service)

Trenton, New Jersey, January 21.—After the official installation of Governor Edwards as Governor of New Jersey who was elected as an anti-prohibition candidate, a bill was introduced yesterday in the State Legislative Assembly defining intoxicating liquors as those containing over four percent alcohol instead of the half of one percent fixed by Congress.

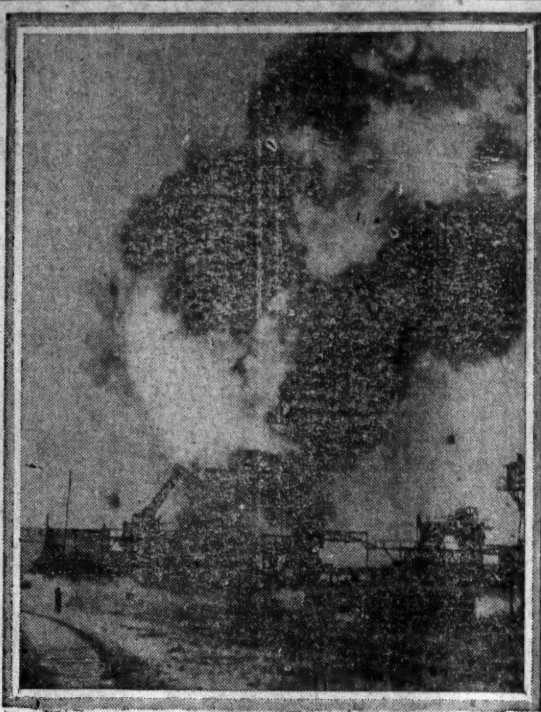
The bill was submitted in accordance with Governor Edwards' contention that under the Prohibition Amendment Act the individual States have concurrent power of enforcement with the Federal Government.

Plane Flying For Tokio In Salonica

(Reuters Service)

Rome, January 21.—A Salonica telegram states that a Caproni triplane piloted by Lieutenant Garroni and Abba Anvoute for Tokyo arrived at Salonica on January 19.

Uncle Sam Fires First Defense Guns



Firing one of Uncle Sam's coast guns

A remarkable photograph, one of the new 14-inch United States Coast Defense guns in action at Sandy Hook Proving Grounds, N. J. This is the first photograph released by the army authorities since the war.

Sacrifice For Greater Ideals, Wang's Message To Host Of 15 Societies

An appeal for sacrifice of high ideals was made yesterday by Dr. C. T. Wang, Chinese peace delegate at Versailles, at a luncheon given in his honor by 15 local Chinese organizations at the Carlton Cafe. Dr. Wang, Vice-President of the Kiangsu Educational Association, in introducing the speaker, styled him as the delegate who represented real public opinion in China.

About 200 attended and Dr. Wang received an ovation when he rose to speak. Others who made brief talks were Mr. H. Y. Moh, Mr. C. C. Nieh and Mr. Yu Wei-tung of Yunnan, who is on his way to the United States.

Dr. Wang said: "While I thank you for styling me as the real representative at Versailles, I must ask you to bear in mind that the refusal to sign the German Treaty of Peace was merely the beginning of our mission. A great deal is to be done before we can accomplish our aims, because diplomatic negotiations over the Shantung question will be most complicated as the result of the decision of the Supreme Council to revert the former German rights to Japan.

"You all know Shantung was leased to Germany by force. When Prince Henry was ordered by William II to take the German fleet to the Orient, he was told to use the mailed fist against China. But the lease distinctly stipulated that Germany could not give the rights thus acquired to a third party. The decision clearly illustrates that right cannot be victorious over might. The beautiful assertion of right over might may some day come true. Put in 1919 at least, it was a matter of victory of the might. "We should not emphasize too

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Lansing Asks Funds To Bar 'Reds' From Entering America

(Reuters Service)

Washington, January 21.—Mr. Lansing, Secretary of State, has asked Congress to appropriate \$450,000 to enforce the passport supervision law, and to enable the State Department to send agents abroad to guard against the entry of undesirable aliens into the United States.

Explosion Destroys 70 German Planes

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, January 26.—A Berlin telegram reports that explosions occurred at the aeroplane sheds at Warnemunde on Saturday and 70 aeroplanes, two of them very large machines, were destroyed. The cause of the explosions is unknown.

GERMANS FOR FIRST TIME AT MEETING OF LEAGUE

Teuton Delegates Take
Part In Sessions
At Paris

LABOR IS HEARD

Organisation Provided
For In Treaty Begins
To Do Work

(Reuters Pacific Service)

Hongkong, January 27.—The following British naval wireless message has been received here:

The League of Nations begins its practical work today (Jan. 26) when for the first time German delegates are taking part in deliberations. The Governing Body of the International Labor Office, elected under the League of Nations, are meeting to transact formal business arising out of the first meeting which was held in Washington and to consider how to give practical effect to the decisions taken regarding the application of an eight hour day, night work for women and children in factories, protection of women during childbirth and labor of children under fourteen. The Governing Body is presided over by M. Albert Thomas former French Minister of Munitions and Socialist leader.

Vienna messages state that the Austrian Food Controller has gratefully accepted the British Government's offer to deliver 900 tons of fat, 1020 tons of preserved meat and 800 tons of hams of a total value of £278,800 to be paid for by the European Relief Committee. The shipment of supplies will begin immediately.

TO AID EUROPE

(Reuters Service)

Washington, January 21.—Addressing the Pan-American Financial Congress here Mr. McAdoo, late Secretary of the Treasury urged the American Republics to co-operate in assisting Europe "promptly, generously and on sound economic lines."

Germany Missing Silver Coins Due To Rise In Price

(Reuters Service)

Berlin, January 21.—Silver coins have now almost entirely disappeared from circulation in Germany owing to the extraordinary rise in the price of silver. With a view to withdrawing silver completely from circulation the Reichsbank is offering 6.50 marks in paper money for a silver mark and 19.50 marks for a silver three-mark piece.

Italian Railway Service Improves

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, January 26.—It is announced from Rome that the situation of the railwaymen's strike is unchanged. Numbers of retired railway employees are returning to their old employment and a few strikers have resumed work, with the result that the railway service in some parts has improved. Unsuccessful attempts to induce loyal employees to come out are reported from various localities.

Mr. Moh Appointed President's Adviser

In recognition of his service in industrial development in China, Mr. H. Y. Moh, manager of the Hou Sung and Teh Dah Cotton Mills at Shanghai and another mill in Chongchow, Hagan, has been appointed adviser to the Presidential Office. It was officially announced yesterday.

Spain Objects To New German Envoy

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, January 26.—According to advices from Berlin, the Berliner Tageblatt states that the Spanish Government has refused assent to the appointment of Herr Rosen as German Ambassador at Madrid on the ground that Herr Rosen's attitude at the time of the settlement of Moroccan affairs was too outspoken.

The Peace Queue



Austria (to Germany): "Get a move on!"
Bulgaria—"It's no good haggling! we've all got to have it."
Turkey—"Well, I'm last, and I don't care how long anybody takes."

S.S. CHINA MAY SAIL FOR THIS PORT IN WEEK

Bullion Consigned To Banks
In Shanghai Now Held
In Yokohama

SHIP GOES INTO DRYDOCK

Gold And Silver Wanted Here
In Time For China New
Year Settlements

Bullion consigned to Shanghai bankers, which was shipped from San Francisco on the ill-fated China Mail Steamship Company liner China, is now in the office of the China Mail Company representatives at Yokohama and may not reach here in time to be melted for China New Year. The China is now in drydock at Nagasaki and a survey will start today to determine the damage done when the steamer went on a reef at the entrance to Nagasaki Harbor a week ago yesterday.

Telegrams received from Nagasaki yesterday stated that little injury was done to the hull and anticipated that the liner would sail from Nagasaki about February 3.

Private advices received brought the news that the China would bring the bullion to Shanghai if the steamer was repaired by February 3. If the steamer is unable to sail on that date, the bullion is to be trans-shipped. Shanghai banks have sent several telegrams to Nagasaki requesting that the bullion be shipped here as soon as possible in order that it may be available for China New Year.

Mails Leave Friday On Empress Of Japan

C. P. O. S. Boat Due At Woo-
sung From Hongkong At
Five In Morning

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, January 26.—It is announced from Rome that the situation of the railwaymen's strike is unchanged. Numbers of retired railway employees are returning to their old employment and a few strikers have resumed work, with the result that the railway service in some parts has improved. Unsuccessful attempts to induce loyal employees to come out are reported from various localities.

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Portuguese Halt Reclamation Work In Macao Harbor

(Reuters Pacific Service)

Canton, January 27.—The Portuguese have temporarily stopped the reclamation work near Chin Sang owing to the protest of the Canton authorities. The Canton Government despatched troops on January 22 and also a deputy to investigate the matter. At present the case is under consideration by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Portuguese Consul General.

Macao, January 26.—On Saturday night the Governor ordered the suspension of the reclamation work on the fore-shore north of Green Island and also the withdrawal of men and material which included a dredger. Other harbor works are continuing. On Friday afternoon, three Chinese representatives, the military commander Chin San, Doctor Lim Chi-long and another conferred with the Governor at Government House. The conference was resumed on Saturday, the Harbor Master being present. On Sunday afternoon the Executive Council deliberated in camera.

Military police and Volunteers are being held in readiness with a view to deporting hundreds of undesirable who have poured into Macao awaiting an opportunity for looting. The authorities have issued a proclamation in Portuguese and Chinese stating that the relations between the Colony and the Government at Canton are most cordial.

MR. ED. KEMPFFER DIES IN AMERICA

Head Of British Cigarette Co.
Passes Away At San
Francisco

Mr. Edmond Kempffer, chairman of the British Cigarette Company board of directors and a resident of Shanghai since 1902, died in San Francisco on Thursday. The news was received yesterday by cablegram.

Mr. Kempffer, who was manager of the British Cigarette Company for the past 12 years, left here on December 5 on the Venezuela and shortly planned to retire. His trip to the United States was made in hopes of regaining his health, he having undergone an operation in September.

A member of the American Club, Shanghai Race Club, Columbia Country Club, Golf Club and other local organizations, he was also active in community movements. Mr. Kempffer was a member of the Special Constables, one of the original members of the American School Campaign Fund and was prominent in Red Cross and Liberty Loan campaigns. He was treasurer of the American Red Cross until he left for the United States.

Mr. Kempffer was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, 60 years ago and came to China 18 years ago as an accountant with the British Cigarette Company. He is survived by two daughters, one the wife of a prominent business man of Java. They are both in San Francisco.

CONSTABLE ALLEN FOUND NOT GUILTY IN BRITISH COURT

Police Officer Accused Of
Opium Theft In Bogus
Raid Is Freed

HAS NOTABLE WAR RECORD

Accused In Testimony Tells
How He Was Made Tool
Of Chinese

Constable Jack Allen of the Shanghai Municipal Police whose participation with a number of Chinese in an unauthorized opium raid led to his arrest on the charge of the theft of a number of opium pipes and a quantity of the drug was wholly exonerated yesterday in the British Supreme court following a trial lasting two days. The jury returned the verdict of not guilty after only five minutes of deliberation.

Constable Allen came to Shanghai to join the police department last August. He brought with him a notable war record, for he had seen six years of service in the British Army and after fighting on the western front from Belgium to Coblenz, being wounded twice and gassed twice, he rose from the rank of private to that of Sergeant-Major and held the Military Medal, the Mons Star, the General Service Medal and the Victory Medal in June of 1918 when he was certified as unfit for further service.

In the story that he told on the witness stand yesterday he ascribed the trouble that had come upon him to the fact that he had married a Chinese woman, a girl who had been unable to recall what had happened the night of the raid.

Under the questioning of counsel Constable Allen asserted that he had been misled by a Chinese boy servant. What he had had in mind was to carry through an enterprise that might win commendation from his superiors, he asserted. He had discovered the mistake he had made the next day when he recovered from the effects of the drink he had taken, he explained. He had found then, he said, that a quantity of opium had been seized and had been sold, but he could remember nothing of what had happened.

Sir Havilland de Saumarez, before whom the hearing was held, addressed the defendant after the verdict had been announced.

"I am glad to be able to discharge you," he said, "and although it is entirely contrary to my usual practice, I wish to express my concurrence with the verdict of the jury."

The jury was composed of: Messrs. J. Noble, R. N. Noblston, C. H. Godfrey, E. Burrows and W. G. Croker. Mr. H. P. Wilkinson appeared as Crown Advocate with Mr. R. P. Master for the prosecution and Mr. W. S. Levinson appeared for the defense.

America To Sell Ex-German Boats

(Reuters Service)

Washington, January 21.—The Shipping Board has agreed to the sale of six ex-German freight steamers aggregating fifty thousand tons. The French-American line will take three, Charles R. McCormick and Company, two, and the Foreign Transport Mercantile Corporation one. Tenders for the sale of thirty ex-German passenger ships clothed with about a dozen bids.

AWAKENING IN CHINA MAY BE SPEEDED BY NEW LOAN

Britain, America, Japan
And France To Advance
£5,000,000

ANNOUNCE TERMS

Departure In Policy On
Part Of America Is
Evident

PEACE IS FACTOR

Condition Is Lenders
Must Supervise
Expenditure

BY NATHANIEL PEPPER

(Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, January 24.—The £5,000,000 loan to China from the Four Powers, the negotiations for which are now being concluded, is big with importance to China. It may be the beginning of that governmental reorganization that has been so eagerly looked forward to for so long and that is so undisputedly a precondition to national reconstruction.

Great Britain, France, Japan and the United States are the four Powers. The governments of all of them have agreed to the loan—on their conditions. Both the agreement and the conditions are of great significance. The entrance of the United States is itself a marking-point. It marks the departure of the United States from its long maintained financial policy in China. It reverses the policy set up at the beginning of President Wilson's administration, when he withdrew American support from the Six-Power Group, the old Consortium. But it is also the fulfillment of America's proposed policy in the last eighteen months, during which American diplomatic influence has been exerted to such great lengths to bring about a new Consortium. And most Americans will heartily endorse the policy and be gratified by the result.

TERMS SIGNIFICANT

The conditions are of equal significance and for cogent reasons. For they serve to bring that policy to fruition. The conditions are three: first, that the peace conference between the North and the South be resumed; second, that the proceeds of the loan be used to demobilize the Army, so-called; third, that the expenditure of the proceeds be under foreign supervision. The first two are of lesser moment. They are also more difficult of realization. It will take more than money to bring about internal unity; it will take more than money, even money whose expenditure is supervised, to effect the demobilization of troops against the wishes of the militarists. But a check on the spending of money, an effective bar to the wholesale squandering and wholesale theft that now prevails—that will be not only of historic consequence but of unbounded benefit. It will be equally difficult; there is no need to say that those whose wealth it will curb will resist it by every device known to Chinese officials.

MEANS MUCH TO CHINA

Should the loan go through, should its conditions be rigidly enforced, it will be the most constructive piece of statesmanship of the Western Powers in China for years—maybe the first piece of constructive statesmanship. It will be in line with what must be taken as the basic principle of all statesmanship in China: that not one cent must be lent to China without absolute control of its use remaining in the hand of the lenders—provided the lenders are an international body. To lend China money on any other terms is to throw away bad money after good, to plunge the country deeper into bankruptcy and its government deeper into degeneracy. If it is a humiliating commentary on the state of the country, it is also an unqualifiedly true one, that the present rulers of China cannot be trusted with public money. There is no need to blink the fact that that is an unfortunate truth, for the West as well as for China. There is no need to blink the fact that the measures it necessitates, a loan such as this one, are unpleasant for liberals of every nationality, to whom any interference with China's internal affairs, any diminution of

its self-government, represents an ugly temptation to imperialism of the most distasteful kind. The position that President Wilson assumed six years ago fundamentally is sound. The government of China must be kept free of alien influence and control. But, paradoxically, it is a patent fact that the only way now to keep the government of China free from alien control is to increase the amount and degree of alien control.

FACE TWO EVILS

As has been said again and again, both China and the Western Powers are confronted by a choice of two evils. They may let China follow its present course, to borrow wherever it corrupt officials can by selling the nation's resources, which means giving China into Japanese sovereignty. Or they may let China borrow what it needs, but compel it to use what it borrows only for the purpose for which it needs it, that is, to lend the money themselves as an international concert with powers of check and supervision. And both for China's good and their own, that is, the preservation of peace, the latter course is the only one possible. It is more certain than most other things in life that unless loans are made to China by an international consortium, and only by an international consortium China will become, in effect if not in name, a Japanese dependency. It is not absolutely certain that China will not be a dependency of some nation or group of nations even if it makes its loans through a consortium—altruism is not yet the only ruling motive of nations—but the danger is less. China will lose for a time even more of its precarious sovereignty, but it must lose some of it now if it is to have any at all in the future.

All of which brings back all the discussion of last Summer, when the New Consortium was broached in Paris under American initiative. And though that Consortium was balked, partly by Japanese and partly by Chinese efforts, this loan may yet be the instrumentality of bringing it about in spite of both the Japanese and the Chinese—official Chinese, that is. Although the New Consortium is still far from a reality, all its essential purposes are achieved, at least in small measure, by this loan. And if the principle behind it is carried out, that additional loans will be made only on the same conditions, there will be in effect at any rate, a New Consortium.

For that reason the acceptance of the conditions by the Chinese government is still problematical. But the conditions go with the loan, and China must have the loan. It is a sardonic fact that with the Customs receipts for the last year greater than ever before, China comes up to its settlement day in dire financial straits, such dire straits that it must borrow gold at the present ruinous exchange. But such are the circumstances. Not only is the government unable to carry on the higher needs of administration, but it cannot even pay the salaries of its employees right here in Peking. The clerks in the President's office have not been paid for months, the employees of the Cabinet executive office have not been paid, the Ministry of War, the Ministry of the Navy, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of the Interior—all have not paid salaries for months. In only three ministries have salaries been paid, and these draw their income from sources now under foreign supervision.

It is a disgraceful condition, but it must be faced. The day of reckoning is less than four weeks off. And the government must make expiation by borrowing money that it cannot steal or go under. That is the situation, put with naked brutality. And the chances are the government will do the less distasteful and borrow the money under conditions that prevent it from stealing it. Thus acquiring merit in spite of itself. Which is the only way that the present government of China can acquire merit.

But the danger must also be faced. There must be a new, open restatement of Western policy in China. The West has much to expiate, as well as China. There must be control also on the spirit in which the West exercises its control of China. The old spirit must be renounced. Diplomatic bargaining must be abandoned. Old concepts must be renounced—all the old ideology of spheres of influence, "dumping" of surplus products at fabulous figures, under the guise of loans, balances of concessions, and the like. Placitudes, these? Yes, but in consideration of some of the undercurrents of Peking since the Armistice, placitudes that must be stated and borne vigilantly in mind.

ASIA DUE FEBRUARY 8

The Empress of Asia of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services left Vancouver at midnight last Thursday and is expected to arrive at Shanghai on Sunday, February 8.

The Asia sailed with 255 cabin and 581 steerage passengers in addition to 2,000 members of the Chinese Labor Corps returning from France.

The liner is due at Yokohama next Tuesday and will then sail for Tsingtao before coming to Shanghai.

KANSANS TO MEET TOMORROW NIGHT

Tomorrow, the 59th anniversary of the admission of Kansas into the Union, a Kansas get-together meeting will be held at the home of Mr. W. A. Main, 5 Darroch Road. All persons born in Kansas or resident in the State for five years or more are invited to be present at 8 o'clock.

Some 40 Kansans are known to reside in Shanghai and others, whose names are unknown to the committee, are asked to register with Mr. Main. At the meeting tomorrow night a Kansas Club will probably be organized.

New Chinese Bank Opened Yesterday

A new Chinese bank, known as the Chinese Merchants' Bank, was formally opened yesterday on Nanking Road. Many prominent Chinese were present including Commissioner of Foreign Affairs Yang Cheng, the chairman and vice-chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Sung Han-chang, president of the Shanghai Banking Association, and representatives of local and provincial officials.

Deposits amounting to \$2,200,000 were said to have been received at the bank on the first day. The manager is Mr. Tung Tsien-sun. Chang Wu, former Vice-Minister of Finance, is one of the directors.

Booking Is Heavy For French Show

Booking for "Peau Neuve," which is to be produced by the French Amateur Dramatic Club Saturday night, has been very heavy and those desiring reservations are urged by the Cercle Sportif Committee to engage seats as early as possible.

"Peau Neuve" is a comedy in three acts by Etienne Roy and will give local amateurs opportunity to demonstrate their talents.

The production will be followed by dancing.

Middle West Hit By Influenza Epidemic

(Reuters' Service) Washington, January 21.—An influenza epidemic has broken out in several army camps, particularly in the Middle West. Two thousand, five hundred and fourteen fresh cases were reported yesterday in Chicago, where the hospitals are crowded.

Steamer Powhatan Sends Call For Aid

(Reuters' Service) Halifax, January 20.—The American steamer Powhatan, which is in distress some 400 miles from here has wirelessed requesting that steamers should be sent to assist her which is being done.

SILVER JUMPS AGAIN

THE CHINA PRESS exclusive report of a \$5,000,000 loan by British, American, French and Japanese interests to the Chinese Government, to be made before China New Year, has helped to drive sterling exchange to 8s. 11d. for the tael, according to brokers yesterday. Business was done at 8s. 11½d. Business in American gold dollars was done at 160—that is \$160 gold for Tis. 100—the rate dropping half a point just before the close of the business day. Failure of the bullion shipped on the s.s. China to arrive, may have had something to do with the jump.

Raven Trust Company, Limited

HOUSES FOR SALE

ROUTE VALLON, near French Park, modern house, containing dining, drawing, and four bedrooms, 3 fully furnished modern bathrooms, tiled pantry and kitchen, large hall and veranda, garden and tennis.

ROUTE CORNEILLE, near French Park, 5-roomed house, containing dining, drawing and 3 bedrooms, 2 modern fully equipped bathrooms, hot water service, tiled kitchen and pantry, garden and tennis.

ROUTE VALLON, near French Park, 7-roomed house, containing dining, drawing, and 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, garden and tennis.

SINGAPORE ROAD, near Kiaochow Road, Cottage, containing dining, drawing, 3 bedrooms, one bath, garden, garage tennis.

Raven Trust Company, Limited

15 Nanking Road, Shanghai

Dublin Assistant Police Commissioner Killed By Unknown

(Reuters' Service) London, January 21.—Second Assistant Commissioner Redmond, of the Dublin Metropolitan Police, was found shot dead this evening in Harcourt Street in the center of Dublin. Two shots were heard.

Later, the murder has created a great sensation. Assistant Commissioner Redmond had recently been appointed to the Dublin Metropolitan Police from the Royal Irish Constabulary at Belfast. He was proceeding home at 7 o'clock this evening when, opposite the premises of the Sinn Féin bank, he was fired on by men hiding in a gateway. One bullet pierced his head and death was instantaneous. So far no arrests have been made.

California Alumni To Have Reception For Miss Howard

The alumni and former students of the University of California at present in Shanghai will give a tea at the Carlton Cafe at five o'clock tomorrow afternoon in honor of Miss Howard, who is the leading lady of the Denniston Players now performing at the Lyceum Theater.

Miss Howard was a member of the 1904 class and was prominent in college dramatics during her undergraduate days. Her father was Professor Howard of the Modern Languages Department at Berkeley. All California University people in town are requested to be present at the tea.

New York Tagboat Men Out On Strike

(Reuters' Service) New York, January 20.—The tug boat men in harbor have struck for higher wages, thereby holding up several hundreds of tugs.

'The Acquittal' Tonight

The Denniston Players will stage "The Acquittal" tonight and tomorrow night at the Lyceum Theater. It is an intensely interesting comedy-drama and is the first production on any stage other than the Cohan Theater, Chicago. In Chicago the production was staged 16 weeks and played to \$14,000 a week.

Last night "Civilian Clothes" was repeated to a large audience and the production was as popular as at its previous presentations.

At The Apollo

"Wives of Men," starring beautiful and talented Florence Reed, will be screened for four days beginning tomorrow night at the Apollo Theater. There will be also a troupe of 15 gypsies to dance and sing on the four nights.

INFLUENZA REAPPEARS

Influenza in a milder form than marked the epidemic of last year recently has appeared in the International Settlement. It has appeared in several northern centers in China and for weeks has been sweeping through cities in Japan. Some scores of cases in the foreign community have been reported.

POSTPONE LECTURE

The lecture on Chinese art to be delivered by Mrs. Maurice Price before the literary department of the American Women's Club tomorrow at the Carlton has been postponed as Mrs. Price is ill.

Sacrifice For Greater Ideals, Wang's Message To Host Of 15 Societies

(Continued from Page 1) They would then respect you and have some means whereby to remember you.

"A great deal of misrepresentation has been made, perhaps innocently by tourists in China. During my stay in the United States, it was my pleasure to study the knowledge of the Americans who claimed to know China. Invariably I found that the longer they stayed in China the more sympathetic they became, while the complainants against Chinese institutions were generally tourists who had seen one or two cities in the Republic.

OPEN DOOR POLICY "What I would suggest is for us to throw open our doors and educate the foreigners on our own soil besides sending commissions to their countries. Let them see the real mode of Chinese life. Display your good qualities and advertise your country.

"Coming to the impressions that we received at the Versailles conference, I would first describe the wonderful opportunity that China had and lost during the war through military inactivity. China was allowed only two delegates. The number was not decided on the basis of population, nor on the size of territory, but on the number of troops sent to the front. When the decision was handed down, the delegation had no chance to argue, because China had no troops and she was given a place among the countries with limited interests, of which there were 19.

"The Big Five each had two votes while the 19 Powers with limited interests had five between them. China was looked upon by the other powers as their leader and when the vote was taken, China generally got 17 or 18. Why, with all our history, people and territory should we be given a place among the powers of limited interests? This is something which you will please keep in your minds.

"When the first conference at the Hague was called to order China and Brazil were both ranked among the fourth class nations. The Brazilian delegate told our representative, Mr. Lu Tseng-hsiang, in a light vein that the second conference would see Brazil rank among the most powerful of nations and he would like to see China with her just as she was with her at the first conference. At Versailles, Brazil had three delegates, a second class power you might say, while China remained in the third. Shall we be content with this position? Where should we be at the next conference?

"I am not a militarist. But you must remember that where there is brigandage, it takes military means to suppress it. Militarism must apply. I am a fighter but I fight for ideals and

not for individuals. All Europe fought, bled, and sacrificed its utmost not for any one man or any one nation but for high ideals.

ROTARY CLUB TODAY

"If you say you were fighting for Wilson, no American soldier would have appeared. The French braves would not have sacrificed if they were merely fighting for Clemenceau. In our fight, we must fight for China with all the good that she stands for.

"The increasing spirit of service and sacrifice is most gratifying. If only our people would eliminate individual relations in public service and support the nation as a whole, there is not a battle that China cannot win!"

Among the guests present were Mr. Yang Tcheng, Special Envoy of Foreign Affairs and his secretary, Mr. N. T. Yang, Mr. Chu Pao-san, chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Y. C. Tong, Chinese Red Cross Society, Dr. T. H. Lee, president of Fuhsan College, Mr. K. F. Sheh, general manager of the Han Yeh Ping Coal and Iron Company, Y. M. Chien, manager of the Bank of Communications, Mr. K. P. Chen, manager of the Commercial Savings Bank, Mr. H. Y. Moh, manager of the Hou Sung and Teh Dah

Cotton Mills, Mr. S. K. Tsao, general secretary of the Y.M.C.A., Mr. H. H. Kung, advisor to General Yen Shih-san, Tuchun of Shansi, Mr. S. H. Chiang, advisor to President Hsu and the Misses Grace Yang, McNeil, Ward and Zao.

Dr. Wang will speak before the Rotary Club tomorrow noon and will be guest at another dinner given by a number of local Chinese organizations tomorrow evening at 6:30 o'clock at the Yih Ping Shang Hotel.

Boarding House Is Damaged By Blaze

Fire that was discovered in the roof above the boarding house conducted by Mrs. A. Walker at 11 Yuenmingyuen Road was extinguished with but slight loss by Central Division of the Fire Department Monday morning. After lines of hose had been taken to the roof of the structure it was found that the blaze was confined beneath the galvanised iron roofing and it was necessary to remove a portion of it and also effect an opening through a bath room ceiling before the flames could be controlled. It is believed the cause of the fire was a spark or heat from a defective flue.

Two other lesser blazes were feared for in the course of the day, one at PERS 2 off Elgin Road, a Chinese dwelling where a quan-

tity of straw ignited near an entrance and was speedily extinguished and the other at the junction of Sinza and Tatung Roads where an exploding fire cracker in a back yard had ignited a quantity of matting.

ASQUITH IS CANDIDATE

(Reuters' Service) London, January 21.—Mr. Asquith, today was unanimously chosen as Liberal candidate for Paisley.



I see that those China Realty ads are still running in The China Press. What do you think of the proposition?

ROY CHAPMAN ANDREWS

Speaks TODAY at 5.30 p.m. at the ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY 5 MUSEUM ROAD... OPEN MEETING on the subject of

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If you have never heard the author of "Camps and Trails in China" tell his experiences, with Mrs. Andrews, in far Yunnan during their two years expedition you will not miss this treat.

Mrs. Yvette Borup Andrews, who handled the photography and collaborated with Mr. Andrews on this book, is a camper of no mean ability herself. The book tells in a fascinating way, of the dangers they shared and the ingenuity, daring and endurance with which they secured their complete and unique collection of specimens for the Smithsonian institution.

After you have heard Mr. Andrews lecture you will want to read his "Camps and Trails in China." Obtainable at your booksellers or from us direct, \$4.50 each.

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But the greatest test of all is made in thousands of homes where it is daily proven by personal experience that headaches, biliousness, indigestion, heart irritation and nervousness are very often caused by coffee drinking.

An ordinary cup of coffee contains about 2½ grains of caffeine, and 2-2½ grains of tannin.

Some coffee concerns have tried in various ways—without much success—to rid coffee of its caffeine, because they know its harmful effects. Now they are agitated because people are objecting to the presence of tannin in coffee—the same element (but obtained from bark) that is used to tan leather.

The simple, easy way out of coffee troubles is to quit this harmful beverage and use the pure food-drink

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It is absolutely free from these drugs or any harmful substance. Made only from prime wheat (roasted) and a small percent of molasses, Instant Postum contains the rich, nutritious values of the grain—is a genuine food-drink.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder. A teaspoonful stirred in a cup of hot water, with cream and sugar, makes a delightful beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

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Plans To Avert Another Students Strike At Tsing Hua College Formulated

Peking, Jan. 28.—At the end of last month, it will be remembered, the students of Tsing Hua College went on strike. They abandoned themselves from their classes and refused to continue their studies as a protest against the action of the President, Dr. Y. C. Chang, in summoning police agents and gendarmes to a meeting which they had held for the purpose of forming themselves into a self-governing body. Following upon this strike the students formulated a series of charges against President Chang, such as inefficiency, favoritism and a generally unsympathetic attitude towards the students.

In order to settle matters the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the American Legation appointed Mr. P. K. C. Yuan and Mr. Willis R. Peck as Commissioners to investigate.

The report of this Commission is now in the hands of the authorities. The Commissioners spent much of their time in examining the charges brought against President Chang by the students as well as by some of the members of the faculty. They made several extended visits to Tsing Hua College and had many conversations both with the students and with the teachers.

STUDENTS TACTFUL.
The students' representatives during these conversations showed considerable tact and reasonableness, especially those who came to interview the Commissioners of their own accord and who really desired the improvement of college conditions. At the very outset they had the good sense to admit to the Commissioners that their strike was more or less due to excitement. On being convinced that their grievances and charges against President Chang were not substantiated but were as a matter of fact largely the result of misunderstanding, these charges, which were of a general character, are applicable to all institutions alike and cannot be properly placed on President Chang alone. The Commissioners therefore came to the opinion that there were no reasonable grounds for acquiescing in the request of the students to secure the resignation of President Chang.

RECOMMENDATIONS.
The Commissioners, however, found that there was general dissatisfaction both among the students and the faculty in regard to the tactical strike in the

college. In order to remove this discontent the Commissioners have recommended certain reforms. The following are some of their recommendations:

1. The Commission recommends that the Board of Control in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs be made simply an audit board, to determine whether or not expenditures have been in accordance with the budget.

2. The Commission recommends that a new Board of Control be organized, composed of either one, or two, officials of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, appointed by the Minister, and one official of the American Legation, appointed by the American Minister, thus carrying into effect the original intention when the College and Educational Mission were founded.

3. The Commission recommends that the Board of Control be vested with authority over all the affairs of Tsing Hua College and the Educational Mission in the United States, being thus the final court of appeal in all disputes and questions arising in either institution, subject to the approval of the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs.

4. The Commission recommends that the Board of Control organize at Tsing Hua College a Faculty Council that shall have effective powers with the President in the direction of such technical matters as the arrangement of curricula, purchase of equipment, to be determined subsequently.

5. The Commission recommends that the Board of Control approve regulations for the organization of a students' association, which shall be authorized to address the Board of Control through the President.

6. The Commission recommends that the Board of Control hold regular meetings to receive reports from the President, and through the President, from the Faculty Council, or any other person or organization connected with the College.

7. The Commission recommends that the limitation of fifty graduates to be sent annually to the United States be cancelled, and that hereafter the qualifications of the students and the financial conditions of the Educational Mission be made the sole basis for decision as to the number to be sent.

RENNER TO RESIGN LESS ALLIES HELP

Austrian Premier Says He Must Have Assurance That His People Will Be Fed

AVOIDS PLEA TO GERMANY

Declared Hoover Could Have Been Elected Austrian President For Aid Given

Paris, December 13.—If Dr. Karl Renner, Chancellor of the Austrian Republic, fails to obtain immediate aid from the Peace Conference for his nation, represented as being on the verge of starvation, his resignation from the head of the Austrian Ministry will be forced. Dr. Renner told The Associated Press in an interview today.

"I cannot leave Paris empty handed," he said. "I must go back with the assurance that my people will be fed or else return to resign."

He said he was highly pleased with his reception by representatives in Paris of the allied Governments, before whom he placed the needs of his country.

"It is a question of time," Dr. Renner said. "Austria may be likened to a sick man who is not permitted to call in a single physician, but is obliged to depend upon five active together. One alone might arrive in time, but will all five be able to get together and to apply the proper remedy before the patient succumbs?"

"Whether Vienna has bread for Christmas depends upon the answer to the request made to Italy for the urgent shipment of all she can spare. Whether the whole of Austria is faced by famine by the middle of January depends upon quick action by the allied and associated powers.

HOPES TO AVOID APPEAL

"I have seen Mr. Wallace (Hugh C. Wallace, the American Ambassador) and told him, as well as Secretary Dantasia and the Reparations Commission, that the question is not a political one and that it can become political only if Austria is left in need by others and is obliged to seek help from Germany."

"The policy of my Government is based on absolute loyalty to complete execution of the treaty of St. Germain, but in order to carry it out we must be aided over the painful crisis in which we find ourselves and must receive the wherewithal to get to work."

"It is the long delay in putting the treaty into effect that is ruining us. The treaty was bad enough, but we are entirely resigned to it and are ready to work out the problems it presents."

"We have ceased to think about union with Germany and are ready to place ourselves entirely in the hands of the Allies. We offer them this in exchange for help. We must have an opportunity to get on our feet and to pay off the obligations which we have mortgaged all our possessions to secure."

"We offer the Allies a monopoly in tobacco and in the development and exploitation of immense resources in water power that could provide a sort of power station

News Brevities

The American Woman's Club chorus will hold a rehearsal this evening at the Carlton Cafe. Members are requested to be present promptly at seven o'clock.

Members of the American Woman's Club literary department attended an exhibition of rare embroideries yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Vincent Vizenovitch, Kiangwan Road.

Members of the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, are requested to attend a special meeting at the Masonic Hall, Friday afternoon at 8 o'clock.

A fancy dress masked ball will be given by the Cercle Sportif Français on Saturday, February 14. At midnight there will be a grand march and prizes will be given for the best costumes and the best group.

The China Mail Steamship Company liner Nanking sailed

from Yokohama for San Francisco via Honolulu, on Sunday, January 25, at 6 a.m.

A tea dance will be held on Saturday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock in the quarters of the Russo-Asiatic Bank under the patronage of Mrs. Th. de Krzywoszewski in aid of a destitute Polish artist and his family of wife and four small children. Tea and light refreshments will be served and during the evening a few selections from Polish Folk Songs will be rendered. Tickets may be obtained at the Russo-Asiatic Bank at \$3 each.

Mr. R. Chapman Andrews will deliver a lecture on an expedition to Yunnan before the Royal Asiatic Society this afternoon at 5:30 o'clock.

The Christian Literature Society gratefully acknowledges the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation's contribution to the Timothy Richard Memorial Fund of Taels 1,000.

for all Central Europe. The Danube River alone in the vicinity of Vienna can furnish 1,000,000 horse power and in the mountain regions 2,000,000 more.

"The question should not be treated as political because there is no politics in it. It is a business proposition which involves urgently at its beginning the humanitarian question of saving 7,000,000 human beings from starvation."

FRANCE FAVORS HELP

It is declared in authoritative circles that the French Government is friendly to an immediate, favorable response to Dr. Renner's appeal. While Chancellor Renner treats the question apart from politics, it is pointed out, an immensely important political issue is involved in its solution, since upon its settlement depend such close economic relations with Austria on the part of the Allies as will dispose of the danger of German agitation for the annexation of Austria.

In view of the urgency of the need for relief, it has been proposed that a loan be made to Austria of all that can be spared from the foodstocks now in Europe in order to prevent the loss of time required in bringing supplies from the United States.

Dr. Renner appears to count largely on America for aid. Dr. Schuller, Foreign Trade Minister, together with the Chancellor, told the Associated Press that the Austrians had acquired the habit of looking to the United States for

help, and that the name of Herbert Hoover, former head of the interallied relief organization, has become a family by-word. They said that if Mr. Hoover could have been a candidate for President of the Austrian Republic he would have been elected by a tremendous majority, although the people's information about him is limited to the subject of American bread which they received through him.

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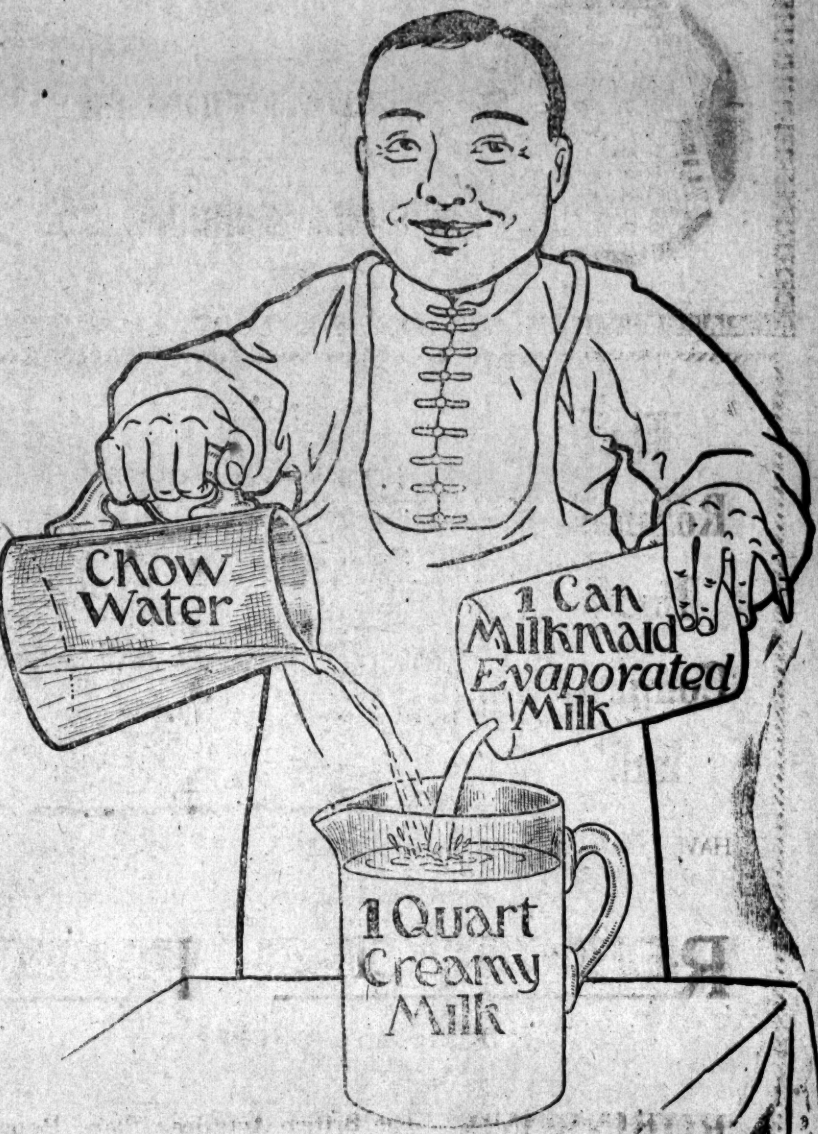
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China Political Notes From Chinese Papers

Mr. Lu Chong-shan will not resume office for the time being. He will see what policy the Government will pursue with regard to the Shantung question, and if it is decided to open direct negotiation with Japan, he will resign the portfolio of the Foreign Office.

Most of the provinces have telegraphed to Peking, opposing direct dealing with Japan. The Southwest has also telegraphed, stating that Japan's advances should be rejected and that the question be referred to the League of Nations.

In view of the importance of the Shantung question, the Government, after ascertaining the opinion of the provinces, will hold a joint conference of the officials of the President's Office and those of the Cabinet in order to come to a decision.

The Cabinet has instructed Peng-tse, Kirin, Heilungkiang and Uren to take special precautionary steps at the beginning of February when

American troops are withdrawing and Japan is increasing her forces.

The Bolshevik army approaching Khabarovsk is reported to have assured our Defense Corps that they will not violate our territory. Li Wan and Kan Tsi-tien will both keep their forces on Chinese soil, observing a neutral attitude.

The Special Envoy from Tsinghai, accompanied by lamas from Tibet, has arrived at Peking. The latter are said to have been commissioned by the Pan-shin Lama to submit proposals affecting negotiations in Tibet.

It is expected that foreigners will agree to the abolition of extraterritoriality; the Ministry of Justice is energetically enforcing improvements in the judicial system; an order has been circulated to all the courts in Peking and the provinces to carry out reforms according to the program.

A Hongkong telegram reports that the dispute in parliament on the drafting of the Constitution at Canton is still unsettled and the sitting has to be suspended. The Kuomintang has decided to adopt other tactics in dealing with the Chenhehui. Developments may be expected.

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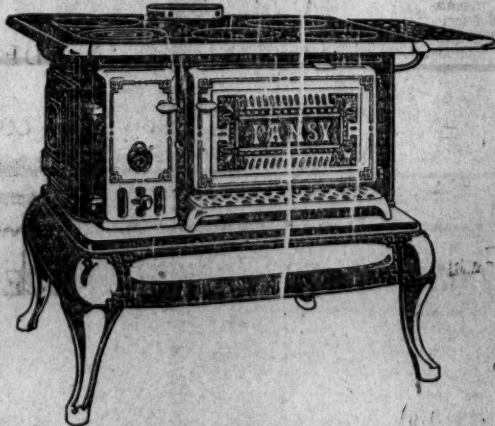
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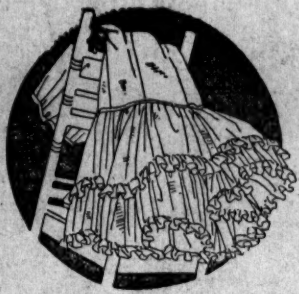
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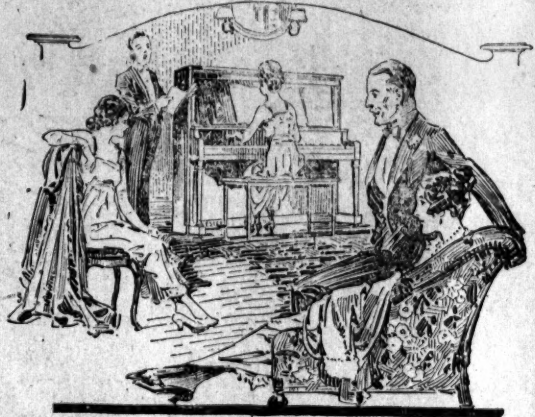
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Overblouse Is Back In Fashion's Dictates

BY HELEN WILLIAMS

AFTER many vicissitudes in the world of fashion, the overblouse has come into greater prominence than ever, and is now being definitely featured in the modes of the season as one of the necessities of "Missy's" wardrobe. This garment made its first timid appearance four or five years ago. At that time the dainty lingerie type of blouse was so established in its popularity that it seemed impossible for the overblouse to gain favor.

The first blouses of this type were made of fine batiste or handkerchief linen, but stage by stage they have become more elaborate, until at the present time, they are made of rich brocaded metal cloths, nets sparkling with jet, and in fine silk and metal thread combinations.

Even the silhouette of the blouse has changed tremendously. In the early days long, full sleeves, that terminated in narrow, t.g., cuffs were in vogue. The waist line had a definite blouse over a narrow or broad belt that was pulled in tight. At this stage the overblouse was normally short, reaching just over the hips. The chemise-like overblouse that ran to the knees or farther, with three-quarter length sleeves, was developed from this.

Suddenly these blouses were radically changed, until the smartest ones barely covered the waist-line, hanging loose and unbelted. They were short sleeved and collarless, and the only thing that made them at all attractive was the gorgeous material that was used. So after years of various lengths, styles, and numerous materials, the overblouse has again come to the fore, until at the present time it is the most popular blouse in Paris, and the one most frequently seen on the fashionable promenaders on the Champs Elysee. It is not only smart, but extremely practical, as it may be worn with a tailored suit, a satin or velvet skirt to make a complete afternoon gown or informal dinner frock and it is also quite the thing when worn in combination with the now popular long suit-coat.

ALL BUT A FROCK

One of the smartest overblouses shown this season is so long that it is all but a frock. It slips over the head without fastening and is made of a silk sweater-weave grey, with narrow black velvet ribbon at the neck, on the cuffs and a belt is made of the same ribbon. Another is a shell pink crepe-de-chine. This is trimmed with a grey ribbon sash and there is a band of grey squirrel at the bottom.

Now that the bad weather is setting in, it is well to remember that Boyes, Bassett's have a splendid line of ladies' raincoats. These coats are smartly belted, with large patch pockets, raglan sleeves, and most of them are either tan or olive drab. To provide warmth when wearing a raincoat, there are some unusually pretty hug-me-tights in Nile green, peacock blue, pink, black and purple. All of these are slip-ons, fitting snugly at the hips and wrists. Lovely crepe-de-chine negligees have just arrived from Paris. These are most elaborately trimmed with wide bands of fine lace on the sleeves and around the bottom and with dainty little bow-knots tucked away in the most unexpected places.

Squires Bingham are showing a multitude of attractive wearing apparel for all occasions. Their new silk petticoats are unusually pretty, with silk embroidered scalloped edges. One of the prettiest of these is made of a changeable purple taffeta, while others are pearl grey, white and robin's egg blue. For wear with the lingerie frock there are white nainsook ones, elaborately trimmed with fillet lace insertion and edging. A shipment of fine linen handkerchiefs has just been received. The finest of these are Spanish hand embroidered handkerchiefs. In another department one finds some extremely attractive one piece silk pajamas, either in solid colors or flowered. The sleeves on the pajamas are short and there are two small patch pockets in a contrasting shade.

FINE HANDBAGS ON DISPLAY

In the general sale now taking place at Hall and Holtz there are many fine hand-bags on display. The suede bags, grey, green and tan are unusually good as to color, quality of leather, and shape. There are walrus, alligator and pin-seal bags. The latter are in brown, black and mauve. For use in the evening, the brocaded bags being shown here are always extremely smart. Attractive top-coats in tweed, all wool and fleece are also shown. These coats are in black and white check, plaids, and mixtures of various dark shades. The millinery department has a sale of corsage flowers, which are being worn a great deal with the afternoon, dinner and evening frock.

Chiffon velvet evening dresses are always so smart because they can be draped in the most exquisite fashion. Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co. are showing beautiful chiffon velvets in jade, cherry, lavender, golden brown and a rich, deep wine color. The ever popular corduroys can also be purchased here in blue, white, brown, hunter's green, burgundy, fawn and black. A white crepe meteor informal dinner frock, with a gracefully draped skirt, is on display. Another frock on the same order and suitable for the same occasions, has a tier skirt, with fine pleated ruffles on the edge of each tier.

SANDY WAS SMART

The kirk was in urgent need of repair, and Sandy McNab, a very popular member, had been invited to collect subscriptions for the purpose.

One day the minister met Sandy walking irresolutely along the road. The good man at once guessed the cause.

"Sandy," he said, earnestly, "I'm sorry to see ye in this state." "Ah, well, it's for the good o' the cause," replied the delinquent, happily. "Ye see, meenister, it's a' through these subscriptions. I've been down the glen collectin' fun's, an' at every house they made me tae a wee drapple."

"Every house! But—but, surely Sandy there are some o' the kirk members who are teetotalers?" "Ay, there are; but I wrote tae those!"—Pittsburg Sun.

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The Flash Within the Tavern ~ By Robert Garland

A WORTHLESS story this. It ends unhappily. The ventures of mankind are apt to end this way, as any one with half an eye can see, but stories in magazines seldom do. According to current standards the Almighty would not make an altogether successful editor.

In the second place, the heroine—her name she may be called—is no lady. Thus is my narrative doubly bad.

And in the third place, an important but hitherto unheard of personage is spoken of, namely, the young Under-Secretary to the High Gods. I'm sorry, but he would intrude, although I burnt the midnight electricity night after night in a vain endeavor to keep him out.

So you see, the only thing to recommend this yarn is that the earthly part of it, which, after all, is by far the larger part of it, really did occur. I know the woman in the case. As for the unearthly sections of the narrative, the slight celestial interludes, they don't matter one way or the other. They're merely the author's attractive personality. If you like them, or his "labored attempt to imitate O. Henry" in case you don't.

Here's your story:

It was upon a Tuesday afternoon that little Dottie Winton simultaneously said farewell to Paris, Idaho, and one John Parkins, of that desirable village, and by noon of the following Saturday the eastern express had landed her safely, bag and baggage, upon the bosom of dear old Mother Manhattan.

As soon as she had turned her slender, rather attractive little back upon Paris her name had been duly entered in the ledger of Life and Death kept by the Under-Secretary of the High Gods. The entry had been made opposite a number somewhere well along in the hundred thousands, for Dottie was of a type frightfully familiar. Her name was placed under the general heading of art—with a small "a"—in the section devoted to drama.

It is an historical fact that the youth of Paris went wild over Dottie. It was rumored about Hempley's Cash Grocery and Millinery Store that John Parkins, Squire Parkins's only son and heir, bought her three bottles of beer and two ham sandwiches in the super-reducing of the fly-ridden dining room of the before-mentioned hostelry.

All Paris said it was a blessed good thing that the poor dear Squire was ill. Being confined to his room, he could not notice the nightly nibblings of the Gorgonzola or unrighteousness on the part of his joy and pride. Every one predicted that Miss Winton would, no doubt, catch the undoubtedly desirable country mouse in the steel trap of her experience. It never occurred to Paris, even for a moment, that the mouse in question might be beating upon the doors of a trap which, for some strange reason, did not wish to fulfill its natural duties. No trap had ever done so unusual a thing before. Hence such a thing was impossible. Of one other thing was Paris agreed. The town was slowly slipping to perdition owing to the metropolitan lack of interest in its rather limited sporting fraternity.

It can easily be seen that although Dottie might be a Chicagoan by birth and breeding, she was a true Broadwayite by ingrowing inclination. Even before that fatal day when through her trusting nature and her high-strung, artistic temperament, she had inadvertently placed her foot upon that accursed primrose path of pleasure from which no perfect lady may re-

turn, she had dreamed of her Manhattan. This life of dreams consisted of a very small body of labor washed by the unceasing waves of mirth, melody and mammon.

For Dottie was quite sure of her self and of her Theban talent. The words are hers. She probably knows just what they mean. Upon her safe arrival she planted her number two firmly upon the asphalt of Broadway. She strolled along the paper powders, several feet from her left shoulder blade, instead of a trifle under four thousand cents.

Now that she was entering into a new life she would be good, she told herself with great firmness. She would keep her fairy feet in the straight and contracted passage which, for such as she, leads over the hill to the poorhouse, or, more often, to the centre of the Brooklyn Bridge.

Upon hearing of these quite creditable resolutions, the young Under-Secretary to the High Gods opened his ledger. Turning to the section number fourteen, devoted to the drama, he made an entry under the W's, on the credit side.

For a week or more she called daily upon the men who sit in judgment behind the theatrical firmament studded with made-to-order stars. Their smiling young agents put her name and address, for further use in books and their mental calling lists as well, for Dottie was good to look upon.

Her small stock of the root of all evil dwindled daily. At last the night came, as she had long realized it must, when a hasty inventory of her bag brought to light a racket of paper powders, several hairpins, one small pocket mirror, two soiled greenbacks with the figure one displayed with undue prominence thereupon, three nickels and one almost passable Canadian dime.

And all the while Dottie desired food and warmth and, most of all, companionship. She was lonely on Forty-second street—of all places—at 8 o'clock at night, as the world went happily by. It was absurd of her to be envious when a huge motor-car drew up to the curb, depositing a laughing group before a restaurant alight with lights.

At this moment a voice casually remarked "Hello," as if resuming an acquaintance of several years' standing. Dottie started visibly. She looked up into the smile of a strange young man. He was gazing fondly down upon her.

The young and unphilosophical Under-Secretary to the High Gods once again opened his loose-leaf ledger of Life and Death to the dramatic section. His brow remained troubled. He bit the end of his newly filled stylographic pen and gazed with undue professionalism at Dottie's as yet quite simple and fairly creditable account, then away between the swaying planets to where she stood beside the man, on Forty-second street. Being young and inexperienced, he told himself there was still a chance for her. He watched, waiting pen in hand, as the time machine rolled on in a eternity where the centuries were but seconds, where an hour marked the rise and fall of man.

If the lately lamented Mr. Webster may be relied upon when he defined a man as "an adult male," Mr. Clarence Maltbie got safely past the post. He was a male; of that there could be no doubt. Long since he had reached the years of indiscretion. His clothes and manners were as free from faults as the latest make of fountain pen. His entire personality reeked of diamonds, diners and dissipation. Plump as the purse of a plumber, he was as well groomed as the head



Dottie Stopped Over, Before All the Gaping Crowd, and Kissed the Forehead Under the Rumbled Unkempt Hair

barber in a 25-cent tonsorial establishment. Gold, calculating grey eyes looked upon life with the diagnostic detachment, the cynical amusement of the Goddess of Liberty. His conversation was as interesting as the telephone directory of Greater New York, and covered about the same ground. He was a diligent dilettante in the gentle art of disillusionment. In a word, that crowning jest of modern urban civilization, a man about town.

With the insidious insight of an inspector of customs, Dottie tabulated him upon the card-index to her active mentality.

"Dining out to-night?" he asked. "Nope," returned the recent toast of Paris, Idaho, monosyllabically direct.

For one mad moment, to Dottie's gaze, the unnumbered lights along the lonely lane grew dim, grating unpleasantly. She had honestly meant to earn fame, self-respect and every woman's right to love by a mingling of honest labor and equally honest gain as worked along upper Broadway. These things might be hers, but the game was difficult at best. The odds were long.

"Want to go along with me?" "Where to?" asked Miss Winton, with a magnificent disregard for rhetorical rules of which she had never heard.

"Oh, to—to dinner," returned the stranger lightly.

Dottie quickly entered her recent resolutions against an empty future, pocketbook and stomach. The latter won as the resolutions were rounding into the hereafter.

"We'll have plenty to eat and drink," he urged, "and then"—

thereof spread from the Battery to the heights of Harlem and beyond. The finale was telegraphed from Philadelphia to the Golden Gate, from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. *Pater familias*, throughout the land, sandwiched it between his Peerless Predigested Poplets and his sprint for the eight-forteen. On the strength of it Dottie received a vaudeville offer that made the salary of the President of these United States look like—that's another story.

The Cafe de la Paix was thronged with the usual crowd. Jostling one another pleasantly were journalists, men, millionaires, journalists, actors, lumber kings, uncles from the Golden West, young men from everywhere except New York. Several hours passed pleasantly. The Cafe de la Paix took upon itself the intensely social appearance of the semi-monthly meetings of the Improved Beneficial Order of Amalgamated Soda Shooters. Miss Winton was exploring with childish interest the unusually extensive interior of a lobster when Mr. John Parkins, of Paris, Idaho, put in his Parisian and rather rural appearance. As Mr. Maltbie later remarked, with his naive succulence, to the excited young representative of the New York Morning Wall: "His looked like the concentrated essence of 'Way Down East.'"

John strode between the tables heavily. He neared from side to side, scanning the openly interested patrons of the cafe. As Charles Garvie would remark, he was the cynosure of all eyes. His neat but nobby suit of black had come from a pile in Zeb Jones's General Merchandise Emporium. With the black bow tie of theatre Bohemianism, it bespoke mourning. His stubby, high-heeled yellow boots, a weird-looking wart on either toe, suggested neatly wrapped hams. They lent an air of funeral levity to the occasion. He came slowly toward where Dottie sat smiling. His approach, dignified as the Desbrosses street ferry, left a trail of wordless wonder in its wake. He was as out of place in that cafe as a piece of white meat in a chicken pie.

Dottie watched his slow approach with fascinated eyes. Her brain grew suddenly clear, as the sky clears on a windy winter night. She knew instinctively that he was coming after her. She realized that his future happiness lay close beside her future misery in the palm of her hand, the overly maneuvered hand which held the silver oyster fork. She was as self-controlled as a Bowery policeman. Splashing an alarmed oyster into a glass of burning cocktail, Dottie smiled up at John. In the interior she had quite made up her mind.

When young Mr. Parkins reached the table where Dottie sat entirely surrounded by bottles, glasses, bread crumbs and Clarence Maltbie, he towered far above them.

"How are you, John?" she greeted him.

Dottie wisely started in the fashionable school of suppressed emotion, founded by Mrs. Fiske, but continued by many followers possessing the dramatic ability of a Bertha Lindholm.

"Dottie," he said, ignoring both Maltbie and her question, "I've come for you, to take you back to Idaho."

"You've come for me," she returned, stating a fact as evident as the outcome of a musical comedy.

"Yes," he told her with Western directness. "I've come to take you home. To take you away from all this. I asked in Paris if you would marry me. You know how much I

meant it, but said I must be joking. You know I wasn't. Later on, you will remember, you changed your reason for not marrying me. You said that Dad would never consent. This was more than likely true. Now that he is dead—he grasped his hat a bit tighter in his strong, fit looking hands, but his voice did not for a moment shake—"I'm very homesick. I've thought a lot about you since you left Paris. Dad left me all he had. It wasn't a great deal, but it's a pretty good sum for Idaho. We'll leave for Paris in the morning. I don't like New York—not this New York, at any rate. I've been here for days and days, searching for you."

His resonant voice carried to the far end of the Cafe de la Paix. A sudden silence had settled upon the crowd. Mr. Maltbie watched with cynically amused interest. He was near the centre of the stage, and enjoyed it.

Dottie listened to every word John said. To this day she can repeat that conversation word for word. His earnestness hurt her with a pain that was all but physical. She looked almost passionately at his clear, unclouded blue eyes. She could not but compare his healthy, ruddy complexion with the pasty faces all about her. To her he rose superior to his clothes, which, against the background of his ringing voice, counted as nothing. And all the while, somewhere in the subconsciousness of her brain, she was sketching out the world-old drama that she had planned to play.

"You've come to take me home," she said. "Me?"

"For heaven's sake," she returned slightly overacting the part, "what do you know about that? My dear boy, patter back to the dear old farm. That's where you belong. This sort of thing is what's cut out for me. Out there I'd make your life a living hell in about a week or so. Can you see me doing a farm scene, with straw in my golden tresses, a non-proper milk-pail on my arm, the Quaker City Quartette grouped up stage about the dear old well?"

"Dottie!" he cried, pain in his voice.

She silenced him with a gesture. "One moment," she said. "I heard you out, you know. Can you focus your soulful orbs upon little me getting up at six in the morning to milk eighteen or nineteen cows without the orchestra out front playing the 'Spring Song' softly? My dear boy, believe me when I say that I'd make you the laughing stock of Paris and the entire State of Idaho. In real life, work on the farm isn't done to a musical accompaniment. And I don't care for work without music."

"You won't come?" he said.

This phase of the situation had not entered his scheme of things at all. He was not familiar with the popular drama of repudiation. It was not being the rage in Idaho. Therefore Dottie's plan was not made evident to him.

She laughed. The laugh could not be called even a mild success. It rang false in a scene where everything was false, from the hair of the ladies to the manners of the men.

"Run along back to the farm, my lad. We'll ring down the curtain on this truly rural drama before the audience hands us a Cherry Sisters welcome. Anyway, my gentleman friend is growing bored. Aren't you, Clarence?"

Mr. Maltbie, who was far from being enured, did not reply.

Once again the man from Idaho took the scene into his hands.

"If you don't come," he said, very slowly, without the slightest affect-

tation, "I'll kill myself. I can't live without you. I know I can't, because I've tried."

Back in the restaurant some one laughed gervously. A waiter dropped his metal tray with a clang upon the tessellated mosaic floor. The episode had gone far beyond the Eugene Walter level, and was headed for a Pinero finish.

The smoke from Mr. Maltbie's smouldering cigar blew in her face. For a moment she closed her eyes. In that moment she saw the woman she might endeavor to be, if she had but a chance. That chance was being offered her now. It might not come again. A play for happiness, decency and love. But at whose expense? She put the question to herself sharply. At the expense of a man who had treated her as men treat the other kind of women, the kind they usually marry. Then she opened her eyes upon the woman she felt she was, a false jewel in an even false setting. She told herself, as such women do, that her kind are not born again.

"I mean just what I said," John was saying. "If you won't come, I'll kill myself. I love you. What is more, I believe in you. And although everything points the other way, I feel that you love me. I discovered this fact in the depot that day you left Paris. I find nothing to disprove it now. So, for the third time, will you come?"

"Nothing doing," said Miss Winton, with visible effort. "And don't pull off any of that 'Madame X' stuff around here. It don't go off the stage, especially in New York. It's only silly."

"Your answer is final?" asked John.

Dottie grasped the edge of the table to steady herself preparatory to her grand finale. She had almost forgotten both Nazimova and Stella Mayhew now and was two-thirds a woman, doing what she thought was for the best. Her face was as pale as a Coney Island dawn.

"Your answer is final?" repeated Mr. Parkins. His voice was cold and grey, for hope had somehow fled.

"Sure," she said.

Then John Parkins rose to the dramatic heights called for by the occasion. He did the deed that put Dottie in the headliner class for life. A real third-act, thirty-two-calibre revolver shot brought the hypodermic gathering to its feet. The young man from Idaho tumbled upon the littered table, upsetting a bottle of champagne, several glasses and all of Dottie's deep-laid plans.

In the moment following amid the banging of doors, the voices of men and the shrieks of women, Dottie stooped over, before all the gaping crowd, and kissed the forehead under the rumbled unkempt hair.

"Dear God!" she cried aloud, "why couldn't you let me do just one half-decent thing? I loved him so, oh God! I loved him so."

The busy Under-Secretary to the High Gods sat with the ledger of Life and Death open at Dottie's page, in section number fourteen, devoted to drama. He moved his troubled gaze from the earthly tumult of the Cafe de la Paix, where a man lay dead, to the unearthly quietude of the swirling, rain-washed Milky Way. For a while he did not write. Then picking up the Golden Rule, he slashed a crimson line across the credit side. This for the present, balanced her account. Then taking his hat from a Jasper peg, he started for a nearby luncheon room where he could procure an ambrosia sandwich and a cup of heavenly coffee.

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The Chinese Benevolent Association

Noted Net Players Propose New Foot-Fault Regulation

Wright, Washburn and Williams, On Executive Committee, Solve Age-Old Problem of Courts

New York, December 17.—The most drastic changes in the rules, laws and constitution ever made since the founding of the organization were recommended by the executive committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association at its annual meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, on Friday, announced last night by Paul B. Williams, field secretary of the governing body. These recommendations will be submitted to the U. S. N. L. T. A. by the executive committee at the next annual meeting of the former body in February.

First in importance and interest, perhaps, is the change recommended in the long-standing foot fault rule, that age-old problem of the courts that has been productive of more bitter argument, more animosity, than any one rule in the books.

The playing rules committee, consisting of S. Wallis Merril, chairman; E. C. Conlin, Beals C. Wright, Abraham Bassford, Jr., Watson M. Washburn, Samuel Hardy and Richard Norris Williams, 2d, has entirely displaced the old rule, with its redundancy and puzzling construction, and submitted the following:

"Before commencing to serve the server shall stand with both feet at rest behind—i.e., further from the net than—the base line, and within the limits of the center mark and the side line. Both feet shall be kept behind the base line until the racket strikes the ball."

SIMPLIFIES JUDGE'S WORK

How simple, and yet what a world of trouble and vexation is removed by a few strokes of the pen! No longer will it be necessary for the man appointed as a judge of foot faults to wrack his brain in deciding whether the server executed either a "hop, step, jump," etc. No longer will it be necessary for that hapless individual to bisect his line of vision with the palm of his hand, held perpendicularly, in the vain effort to decide whether this "hop, step or jump" was committed either just before, at the moment of or just after serving by the server.

The old rule, which was modeled after the ruling of the English Lawn Tennis Association, with all its involved wording and difficulty of interpretation, was primarily designed to prevent the server from gaining an unfair advantage over an opponent by reaching the net too quickly. The purpose was praiseworthy in itself and vitally necessary for the good of the game, but the process of achieving that purpose was very faulty. Some things had to be done, and the rules committee has done it—and done it well, in my opinion.

As the committee rightly observes, "if the server is kept back of the base line until the racket strikes the ball," it makes little difference what he does there."

When the new foot-fault rule is officially adopted, as it seems certain to be, the server may indulge in all the contortions and pyrotechnics he desires, including the hop, step, jump, leap, plunge and a bit of the "shimmy," if he be adept at that, so long as neither foot shall encroach on or past the base line before the racket strikes the ball.

If the committee had accomplished nothing else besides the fashioning of this new foot-fault rule, it would have justified its existence, I should say, but this was only a small part of the work done.

NEW METHOD OF SCORING

The next most striking change in the rules relates to the matter of scoring, and while I should not feel justified in terming this change "important" or liable to have any vital effect on the game one way or the other, it certainly will simplify the scoring of a match, even though it does upset some ancient traditions of lawn tennis.

This is Rule No. 29, formerly known as Law No. 22, and it discards entirely the present scoring system and substitutes what the committee calls the 1-2-3 method. No more shall we hear the fanciful "20-love!" from the umpire's chair, but the more prosaic "2-in." Here is the new rule.

"If the server win the first point, the score is called '1-in'; if the receiver win the first point, the score is called '1-out.' If each player win one point, the score is called '1-1.' If the server win the next point, the score is called '2-in'; if the receiver win it, the score is called '1-2,' and the scoring is continued in this manner until either player has won four points, when the game is scored for that player, unless the other player has scored 3 points, when the score is called '4-3' or '3-4,' as the case may be, and game is scored for the player who first thereafter gains a lead of 2 points."

It is a curious thing, after all these years of scoring by the present method, that a little girl of fourteen years, living in far-off Deming, N. M., should be primarily responsible for the change in the system, yet such is the fact.

NEW VOTING SYSTEM

In discussing the proposed change in the scoring system with Paul Williams yesterday, I asked him what had led the committee to revert to the point system.

"A fourteen-year-old girl in Deming, N. M., wrote to me recently," said the field secretary, "and said she was just starting to play tennis and had a book of rules, but she couldn't understand the scoring system and asked me to explain it. It was much easier to devise a new system, for after all, why do we use 15 or 30 or 40 or 'love' in scoring? The point system will also make it much easier to keep a complete point score of a match, which is a recommendation in itself."

The rules for handicapping have also come in for drastic revision by the committee, the new rule resulting as follows:

"The method of handicapping shall consist of allowing to each player one or more points in a set,

these points to be added to the points scored by each player in that set. The points scored shall be recorded at the end of each game, and, at the conclusion of the set, the allotted handicaps shall be added to this total. The player then having the greater number of points wins the set, regardless of the number of games won or lost."

This is certainly an improvement over the present antiquated and involved method of handicapping, although there probably will be many who will object to the system of winning by points instead of by games.

Teams Picked For International Cup Competition Series

England, Scotland And Portugal Eleven Will Draw This Afternoon

Three association football teams have entered for the first round to be played Saturday. The teams are: England, Scotland and Portugal.

Scotland will be represented as follows:

A. McLean (S. F. C.), D. Campbell (S. F. C.), T. W. R. Wilson (S. R. C.), E. F. Meary (S. R. C.), J. Robertson (S. F. C.), Capt. J. Adams (Police) A. Lawrie-Smith (S. F. C.), A. S. Macdonald (Police), W. Archer (S. F. C.), S. Begg (S. F. C.) and A. H. Leslie (S. F. C.)

Reserves: Roach, Craigie-Ross and Brodie (S. F. C.)

England will be represented as follows:

J. L. Wade (S. R. C.), J. Quayle (Police), H. G. Reed (S. F. C.), J. Clissold (Police), P. Isherwood (S. F. C.), W. J. Brown (S. F. C.), T. S. D. Wade (S. R. C.), Knight (Police), D. Drake (S. F. C.), Ogden (Customs) and G. P. Porshaw (S. F. C.) Capt.

Reserves: Davies (Customs), Cooke (S. R. C.) and Nash (Rangers).

Portugal's representatives have not been selected yet.

The draw will take place this afternoon at the Palace Hotel at 5:30 o'clock.

DAVIS CUP RESULTS
(Continued Service)

Sydney, January 21.—In the Davis cup singles G. L. Patterson yesterday beat Colonel Aliberton Kingscote, 6-1, 6-4 and 8-6.

J. O. Angerson today defeated Major Arthur Lowe, 6-4, 5-7, 6-3, 4-6 and 12-10. Australia retains the Davis Cup.

BILLIARD MATCH THURSDAY

Ladies will be admitted to the amateur billiards championship match between Messrs. C. W. Porter and E. D. Bush tomorrow, beginning at 5:30 o'clock at the Masonic Club. The second session of 500 will start at 9:15 o'clock in the night.

Billiards Looking At The Object Ball Last

BY RESO LEVI
Another of "Billiards: The Strokes of The Game"

How many times should a player move his cue backwards and forwards before hitting his ball? There is no hard and fast rule as to this. Some good players slide their cue only once or twice each way for most strokes, whereas others slide it backwards as many as eight or ten times when playing certain strokes, such as long top-pockets, in-offs from the D. In my opinion, the moving of the cue backwards and forwards a few times is conducive to good cueing, and also to that freedom of cueing which is so essential to the correct playing of long in-offs from the D.

Four or five movements each way, or at the most half a dozen, are, however, all that are necessary to ensure free cueing, and comparatively few good players slide the cue backwards and forwards more often than this. Certainly, nothing is gained by repeating this double movement of the cue ten or twelve times, as some players do. Long-continued sawing of the cue—as it is termed—is not only ugly to watch—it causes the spectators to wonder when the player is going to strike his ball—but it also causes a player to be slow in his game. And, as a rule, the faster a player plays—up to a certain limit, of course—the better he plays.

Which ball should a player look at last—his own ball or the object ball? Undoubtedly at the object ball. When the cue ball is quite near the object ball, the player can see both balls in the same glance. Even when the object ball is some little distance away—as when playing an ordinary center-pocket in-off from the D—the two balls are still near enough to each other to be embraced in the same focus, especially in this case with a player who gets fairly low down to his stroke, and naturally the lower a player bends to his stroke the greater is the area that is embraced in the same focus. When, however, the balls are at opposite ends of the table it is essential that the object ball should be looked at last. A player first looks at the object ball in order to sight the stroke, and almost at the same moment he looks at his own ball in order to get his cue into proper alignment for the stroke. He then generally

looks at the object ball in order to sight his strike, and looks at it afterwards to make sure of the correctness of the cue's alignment, what is more natural than that his last look should be at the object ball.

Of course, if a player cues very well, it is quite possible for him, after he has sighted the ball and got his cue into correct alignment, to play and get ordinary half-ball strokes without looking at the object ball last, but the same player can quite easily get simple half-ball strokes—say in-offs from the red on the spot with the cue ball placed for the stroke—with his eyes closed, as soon as he has aligned his cue for the stroke. But it would be a very poor argument that because a player who cues very

well can get certain strokes with his eyes closed, he ought always to close them when playing such strokes.

Years ago when I sometimes heard the question raised, as to which ball should be looked at last, I never thought that it was worthy of discussion, so obvious did it seem to me that a player must look at his own ball last. One day, however, in conversation with George Gray, I quite casually referred to this matter, and to my great surprise he told me that he invariably looked at his own ball last, in order to make sure that he hit it on the correct spot. His argument was that unless a player does this, he is apt, when playing what ought to be a plain-ball stroke, to hit his ball away from the center, and thus impart some side to it, and unintentional side on a ball, especially when playing without much pace on to a far-distant object ball, may easily cause the stroke to be missed.

I thereupon asked him whether, if the red was on the spot and the white nearly behind it, but sufficiently to one side of it to allow of a cannon from the D being made by a thin grazing stroke, he would still look at his own ball last when playing this cannon. His reply was, that in a case like this he would look at the red ball last. When the diagonals was over the conclusion to which I came was that Gray was only under the impression that he looked at his own ball last, but that what he really did was to look at his ball carefully just as he addressed it for the last time, and that as he delivered his stroke his eyes rested on the object ball.

And in this I was right, for on the same evening, and several times subsequently, when Gray was playing, I sat right behind the spot, looking towards the baulk end of

the table, and took particular notice of what he did when he had to play a long top-pocket in-off from the D or any long distance stroke from the baulk end of the table, and I invariably noticed the swift upraising of his eyes to the object ball, just as he delivered his stroke.

Since then I have carefully watched every leading professional and many good amateurs at play, and I have invariably noticed this same quick upraising of the eyes to the object ball, just as the cue goes forward to strike the cue ball.

But though a player must undoubtedly look at the object ball last, he should certainly look at his own ball just before he delivers the stroke, whenever the object ball is a long way off. Particularly in this case when playing a slow drag shot which requires no side. If some side is unintentionally imparted to the cue ball, the ball will run true enough whilst under the influence of the drag, but as soon as the drag is exhausted—generally at some considerable distance from the object ball—the side on the ball begins to work and pulls it out of the path on which it has traveled previous to the exhaustion of the drag. Occasionally, the effect of this unintentional side becomes very marked indeed, and causes a stroke which was quite a simple one to be badly missed.

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It costs you a Dollar (or more—not less) to go to your home and back in your car for tiffin.

Now, walk to the

CAFE PARISIEN

PAY **75 Cents**

ONLY FOR YOUR TIFFIN, and save the other "quarter."

RESULT—
TIFFIN FREE

Frederick Davies,
Managing Director



Draw the Cork and Haig & Haig Five Stars Scots Whisky will sing its own praises.

The quantity is limited. The quality is rare. You cannot get it everywhere.

The Unspoken Compliment

People of good taste feel that the quality of the Whisky they drink or offer to their friends should reflect favourably upon their judgment.

No advertisement can do justice to this matchless Whisky. Draw the cork and the Whisky will sing its own praises.

Haig & Haig Five Stars Scots Whisky

Place your orders in advance and make as sure as you can of getting your supply

Distributing Agent
Gande, Price & Co., Shanghai

Make the MOST of the Working Day

Equip your factory, office, school, public building, or study room with

EDISON 16 LAMPS

It means more work done—at less time—irrespective of the short days of the winter.

G-E Branch Factory:
China General Edison Co., Inc., Shanghai

Distributors:
Anderson, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India,
Australia and ChinaIncorporated by Royal Charter
1853.Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 2,900,000
Shareholders £2,100,000Head Office:
25 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner,
Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael,
T. Outherson, Esq.,
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.,
W. H. Neville Gochen, Esq.,
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton,
G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.,
James Maxwell Grant Proffit, Esq.,
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.Bankers:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint City & Midland
Bank Limited.The London County and West-
minster and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank of
England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland,
Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar, Ipoh, Puket,
Bangkok, Karachi, Rangoon,
Batavia, Kiang, Saigon,
Bombay, Kobe, Seremban,
Calcutta, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore,
Canton, Medan, Taiping,
Cebu, Manila, (P.M.S.),
Colon, New York, Yawey,
Hankow, Peking, (Lower),
Hongkong, Penang, Burma,
Hull, Yokohama, Tientsin.

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above
Agencies and Branches and also
on the principal Commercial Cities
throughout the world. Bills of
Exchange bought, Travelling Let-
ters of Credit issued and every
description of Banking and Ex-
change business undertaken.Interest allowed on Current De-
posit Accounts, according to
arrangement.Fixed Deposits are received for
twelve months and shorter periods
at rates to be ascertained on ap-
plication.C. J. SCOTT,
Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve Frs. 50,000,000.00Succursales et Agences:
Hankow, Hanoi, Saigon,
Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai,
Canton, Peking, Singapore,
Dairen, Nankin, Tientsin,
Hankow, Peking, Tourane,
Hankow, Peking, Penang.Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National
d'Escompte de Paris; Credit
Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et
des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel
et Commercial; Societe Gen-
erale.
In London: The Union of London
and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Com-
ptoir National d'Escompte de
Paris; Credit Lyonnais.This Shanghai Agency under-
takes all banking operations and
exchange business, grants credits
on goods and approved securities
and receives deposits on current
and fixed deposits according to
arrangement.L. ARDAIN,
Manager.The Exchange Bank
of ChinaSHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital Yen 10,000,000

Head Office Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of
Finance.General Banking Business of
Every Description Transacted.Foreign and Domestic Exchange
Business a specialty. We issue
Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of
Credit, Buying and Selling Specie,
etc., etc.Foreign and Domestic Com-
mercial Papers and Bills dis-
counted.Loans and Advances made on
approved Securities.Interest allowed on current ac-
counts and fixed deposits according
to arrangement.Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yoko-
hama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki,
Mori, Singapore, Bombay, London,
New York.Domestic Agencies at Tientsin,
Hankow, Kiang, Tientsin,
Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foo-
chow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong,
Canton.T. G. KONG,
Manager.Hongkong & Shanghai
Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling \$1,500,000
Silver \$21,000,000Reserve Liability of
Proprietors \$15,000,000Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
J. A. Plummer, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Deputy
Chairman.
J. W. C. Bonnar, Esq.,
A. H. Compton, Esq.,
Hon. Mr. S. H. D. Dwell,
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.,
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.,
Hon. Mr. J. Johnston,
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.,
Ross Thomson, Esq.Chief Manager:
Hongkong-N. J. STRAM.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy, Ipoh, Penang,
Bangkok, Johore, Rangoon,
Batavia, Kobe, Saigon,
Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai,
Calcutta, Medan, Singapore,
Canton, London, Tientsin,
Colon, Lyons, Sourabaya,
Fookow, Malacca, Tientsin,
Hankow, Manila, Tientsin,
Harbin, Nagasaki, Vladivostok,
Hull, New York, Yokohama,
Hull, Peking, Yokohama.London County Westminster and
Parr's Bank, Ltd.Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts and on Fixed Deposits ac-
cording to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved
Securities, and every description
of Banking and Exchange busi-
ness transacted.Drafts granted on London and
the chief commercial places in
Europe, India, Australia, Africa,
China, Japan and America.A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000
Reserve Fund 26,000,000Capital Contributed by
Chinese Government 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,750,000Head Office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad.

Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills,
Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour
favoriser le Developement
du Commerce et de l'Indus-
trie en France. Banque de
Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Milan: Credito Italiano.FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:
Bombay, Hallar, Nicolayevsk,
Chanchun, Hankow, Ojamar,
(Kwan-Hing), Peking,
Chendze, Hongkong, Shanghai,
Chefoo, Manchouli, Tientsin,
Dairen, Newchwang, Vladivostok,
(Dahly), Yokohama.Branches and Agencies in Russia,
Siberia and Mongolia.SHANGHAI BRANCH.
Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts and Fixed Deposits in
Tails, and Dollars. Terms on ap-
plication.Local Bills Discounted. Special
facilities for Russian Exchange.Foreign Exchange on the prin-
cipal cities of the world bought
and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZERSKI,
Manager for Asia.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Pre-
sidential Mandate of
15th April, 1915)Authorised Capital \$60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital \$12,270,800.00
Reserve Fund \$1,298,522.60Special Reserve
Fund \$1,868,932.63HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai,
Tientsin, Kaifeng, Hankow,
Anking, Wuhu, Changsha,
Nanchang, Hangchow, Nanking,
Ningpo, Kiangsu, Fookow,
Moukden, Harbin, Amoy,
Kirin, Chingchow, Canton,
Tientsin, Soochow, Hongkong,
Chefoo, Wusheng, Swatow,
Tientsin, Yanchow, Chungking.SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.Loans granted on approved
Securities. Local Bills Discounted.Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts and Fixed Deposits in Tails
or Dollars according to arrange-
ment.SUN HAN-CHANG,
Manager.SHU CHIN MUI, Sub-Manager.
C. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.Banque Belge Pour
L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme

Filiale de la Societe Generale
de Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)Paid-up Capital £2,000,000
Reserves £481,000Head Office: BRUSSELS
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Branches: Cologne, Bucharest,
Alexandria, Tientsin, Cairo,
Peking and Tientsin.Agents:
Manchester: 31 Mosley StreetPresident:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Ste Gie
de BelgiqueCorrespondents in all important
cities of the world.Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts in gold or local currency
and fixed deposits according to
arrangements.Every description of banking
and exchange business transacted.L. STRAETMANS,
Manager.Hongkong & Shanghai
Banking CorporationSavings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.Deposits of not less than \$1, or
over \$100, will be received at one
time.Not more than \$1,200 will be re-
ceived in one year from any single
depositor whose credit balance
shall not at any time exceed the
sum of \$5,000.Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per
cent per annum will be allowed on
the monthly minimum balance.Deposits may be withdrawn on de-
mand. Accounts will be kept
either in Mexican Dollars or Tails,
at the option of the depositor.Depositors will be presented with
Pass Books in which all transac-
tions will be entered. Pass Books
must be presented when paying in
or withdrawing money.Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.Commercial Bank of
China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls.
Paid-Up Capital 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital 2,500,000Advances made on approved
securities. Bills discounted.Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts at 2 per cent per annum on
daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3 1/2 per annum.
For 6 months at 4 1/2 per annum.
For 12 months at 5 1/2 per annum.On deposits in Dollars according
to arrangement.H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.The National
Commercial Bank, Ltd.Established 1907.
Paid-Up Capital \$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund \$91,847.41Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Cen. 2650
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking,
Tientsin, Mukden and
Harbin.FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco,
Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe and
Osaka.Correspondents at the principal
cities throughout China.Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts and Fixed Deposits in
Tails, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Ster-
ling and Yen according to arrange-
ment.Interest allowed on Deposits at
Call both in Tails and Dollars ac-
cording to arrangement.Domestic and Foreign Drafts
purchased and sold.Credit granted on approved sec-
urities.Savings accounts—4 1/2 per an-
num.Every description of banking
business transacted.Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For
Rent.SUN CHU HAU, Manager.
SHU CHIN MUI, Sub-Manager.
C. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.International Banking
CorporationOWNED BY
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK
OF NEW YORKCapital & Surplus U.S. \$8,500,000
Undivided Profits U.S. \$1,054,000Head Office:
National City Bank Building,
55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate E.C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolosan
San Francisco Office: 523 Montgomery StreetBranches:
China, Shanghai, Peking,
Tientsin, Tsingtau,
Hankow, Hongkong,
Canton, Manchuria,
Harbin, India,
Bombay, Calcutta,
Rangoon, Japan,
Yokohama, Kobe,
Java, Batavia,
Soerabaya, Philippines,
Manila, Cebu,
Straits Settlements,
Singapore, Dominican Republic,
Santo Domingo,
San Pedro de Macoris,
Santiago, Puerto Plata,
Panama, Colon.Correspondents at the principal
places in Europe, Asia, Australia
and North America.The Bank buys, sells, and re-
ceives for collection bills of ex-
change, issues letters of credit on
its branches and correspondents
and transacts banking business of
every description.SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED ON
current tael accounts and fixed de-
posits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.

The
Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.Established 1908.
Capital \$1,000,000
Reserve Fund \$50,000
Head Office, Branches & Agencies:
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimon,
Lanchi.Agencies at the principal cities
throughout China.Foreign Agencies:—London, New
York, Tokio, Yokohama, Osaka,
Kobe, Hakodati, Seoul and Fusan.SHANGHAI BRANCH
U 39 Peking Road.
Tel. No. C. 145, Manager's Office.
Tel. No. C. 2147, General Office.Every description of Banking
and Exchange Business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current and
Fixed Deposits in Tails, Dollars,
Sterling, Gold Dollars and Yen ac-
cording to arrangements.Credits granted on approved
securities.Safe Deposit Boxes for rent on
application.SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
4 1/2 Compound Interest allowed
on Savings Current Deposits.
Interest allowed on Savings
Fixed Deposits according to
arrangements.Cheque-books or Savings Pass-
books at Depositor's disposal.L. MING, Manager.
CHEN SUN TENG, Sub-manager.
ZAI MOH ZUNG, Sub-manager.THE BANK OF CANTON,
LIMITED.
Incorporated 1913Capital (fully paid) H. \$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund H. \$400,000.00
Investment re-serve fund H. \$40,000.00Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, HongkongShanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo RoadBRANCHES AND AGENCIES
Canton, Bangkok, S. Francisco,
Batavia, Bombay, Colombo,
New York, Manila, Semarang,
London, Singapore, Calcutta,
Honolulu, Rangoon, Yokohama,
Sourabaya, Canada, etc.Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts and Fixed Deposits accord-
ing to arrangement.Every description of Banking
and Exchange business trans-
acted.C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.The Mercantile Bank
of India, Ltd.Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid-Up Capital 750,000
Reserve Fund 700,000HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch
Street, LONDON, E. C.London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland
Bank, Ltd.Branches & Agencies:
Bombay, Howrah, Madras,
Calcutta, Hongkong, Penang,
Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis,
Delhi, Kota Bahru (Mauritius),
Galle (Ceylon), Rangoon,
Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai,
Singapore.Shanghai Branch.
EVERY description of Banking
and Exchange business trans-
acted. Interest allowed on Tael
Current Accounts at 2 1/2 per
annum and Fixed Deposits at
rates which may be ascertained on
application.

C. T. BEATH, Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel
Maatschappij(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)
Established 1824.Paid-up Capital: Guilders 80,000,000
(about 26,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 14,590,545
(about 21,215,879)
Special Reserves: Guilders 17,000,
000 (about 21,416,666)Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.Branches:
Bandjermasin, Penang,
Bandjoneg, Port Swettenham,
Cheribon, Rangoon,
Djember, Semarang,
Djokjajarta, Singapore,
Hongkong, Sourabaya,
Kuta-Radja, Soerakarta,
Langsa, Tebing-Tinggi,
Makassar, Tegal,
Medan, Telok-Beton,
Padang, Tjilatjap,
Paloembang, Weltevreden,
Pekalongan.London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union
Bank of England, Ltd.Correspondents at the principal
places in Europe, Asia, Australia
and North America.The Bank buys, sells, and re-
ceives for collection bills of ex-
change, issues letters of credit on
its branches and correspondents
and transacts banking business of
every description.SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED ON
current tael accounts and fixed de-
posits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.

PARK-UNION
FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE: 56 Wall Street, New York

Fully Paid Capital and Surplus \$2,250,000

OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY
The National Park Bank, New York Union Bank of CanadaDIRECTORS:
Richard Deland, H. B. Shaw,
Stuyvesant Fish, R. O. McCulloch,
Gilbert G. Thorne, Stanley E. Elkin,
Cornelius Vanderbilt, Stephen Haas,
R. H. Williams, F. E. Kenaston,
A. C. Hoyt, W. J. Dawson,
E. L. Appleby, F. L. Aspdren,
Sir Wm. Price, T. Fred Aspdren

Charles A. Holder, President

BRANCHES:
SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE
PARIS TOKYO YOKOHAMASHANGHAI BRANCH:
No. 111 KIUKIANG ROAD
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 1174

THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK LTD.

9 Ningpo Road, Shanghai

Capital (paid-up) \$1,000,000.00
Deposits \$5,248,000.00
Reserves \$60,000.00

Branches and agencies throughout China.

Correspondents in London, New York, Paris, Berlin,
Tokyo, Amsterdam, Chicago, Seattle, San Francisco,
Manila, Singapore, Osaka, and Kobe.

Your business is solicited.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

Arrivals

Date From Ship's Name Flag Agents

Jan. 26 — River Ports Ngankin Br. B. & S.
Jan. 26 — River Ports Hwahtia Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 27 — Ningpo Kiangteen Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 27 — Japan Glenanoy Br. G.L.E.A.
Jan. 27 — Japan Takeshima M. Jap. N. Y. K.

Departures

Date For Ship's Name Flag Agents

Jan. 26 — River Ports Kiangshin Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 26 — River Ports Tachi Maru Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan. 27 — Pukow Huichow Br. B. & S.
Jan. 27 — Hongkong & Canton Suiyang Br. B. & S.
Jan. 27 — Ningpo Kwangtah Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.Provisions Prices
In Local MarketPrices quoted are in Mexican
dollar cents at Hongkong Market
compiled on January 27, 1920.

Butcher's Meat

Beef per lb. 11-20
Mutton " 15-20
Pork " 25-30
Veal " 25-30

Fish

Bream per lb. 14-18
Cod " 15-18
Mandar " 20-30
Mackerel " 14-16
Pomfret " 20-25
Salmon " 18-20
Sole " 14-16
Sole " 14-16

Game, Poultry and Eggs

Deer each \$2.00-\$2.50
Duck each 50-80
Hare " 35-40
Eggs per doz. 20-24
Fowl per lb. 18-20
Geese each 80-100
Partridge " 40-45
Pheasant " 50-60
Pigeons " 20-25
Quail " 14-16
Snipe " 14-16
Teal " 12-14
Turkey per lb. 55-60
Woodcock " 50-60
Wild Duck " 30-35
Geese " 70-100
Wild Pigeons " 10-13

Fruit

Apricots per lb. none
Apples " 14-30
Peaches " 5-6

Asia Banking Corporation

CAPITAL \$4,000,000 SURPLUS \$1,190,990
An American Bank

Cable: BANKASIA Tel. Shai C. 1323

Head Office: New York City
Head Office for the Far East: Shanghai
Corner Kiukiang and Kiangse RoadsOther Branch Offices:
CANTON, CHANGSHA, HANKOW, HONGKONG, MANILA,
PEKING AND TIENTSIN

ANNOUNCEMENT

By appointment of the Italian Treasury the Asia
Banking Corporation has official charge of the
placing of the sixth Consolidated Italian Government
5 percent Loan (1920) in China.The subscription list will be open until March 10th
for the sale of Bonds with coupons to the 31st Decem-
ber, 1920, attached. The Bonds are in denomination
of Lire 100, and the issuing price will be Lire 87.50
plus interest from January 1st to the day of payment.
The Italian Chamber of Commerce are working in
close co-operation with this bank on this proposition.
On account of the present favourable rate of ex-
change, these Bonds offer an attractive investment.Yokohama Specie Bank,
Limited(Established 1880.)
Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.Capital Subscribed 100,000,000 Yen
Paid up 51,000,000 Yen
Reserve Fund Y 28,000,000 Yen

London Bankers:

Financial And Commercial News

BENJAMIN AND POTTS

SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	\$440 B.
Chartered	280
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Marine Insurance	
Canton	Tls. 300 B.
North China	\$160
Union of Canton	Hk. 180
Wangze	\$210
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 20 S.
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	\$188
Hongkong Fire	\$310 S.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	\$210
Indo-China Pref.	\$20
Shanghai Tug ord.	Tls. 40 B.
Shanghai Tug pref.	Tls. 37
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10
Oriental Cons.	25/-
Hub	\$2 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$165 S.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 110 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 28 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 130
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 90
Land and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 67 1/2
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 3
Weihsaiwei Land	Tls. 16
Shai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 08
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-w. (ord.)	Tls. 350
E-w. Pref.	Tls. 320
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 350
Oriental	Tls. 290
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 280 B.
Kungyik	Tls. 34 B.
Yangtzeppu Pref.	Tls. 35
Industries	
Butter Mills	Tls. 25
China Sugar	\$212
Green Island	\$6.80 S.
Langkats	Tls. 14 1/2
Major Bros	Tls. 125
Shai Sumatra	Tls. 125
Stores	
Hall & Holts	Tls. 12 1/2
Llewellyn	\$80 B.
Lane, Crawford	\$33
Moutrie	\$5 1/2
Watson	Tls. 11 1/2
Rubbers (Local)	
Alms	Tls. 6
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 8.40
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 2 1/2 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 0.50 B.
Batu Alam 1913	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Black Toh Alang	Tls. 0.40 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.40 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 0.50 B.
Chempehak	Tls. 6
Cheng	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 5 1/2
Domination	Tls. 5 1/2
Gala Katumpung	Tls. 12
Java Consolidated	Tls. 3 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 0.80
Kapala	Tls. 10
Kapayang	Tls. 8.10
Karan	Tls. 4 1/2
Kota Bahru	Tls. 9 B.
Krookwek Java	Tls. 8 1/2
Padang	Tls. 3
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 2 1/2
Permatia	Tls. 2 1/2
Ropah	Tls. 0.30 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 1
Seokee	Tls. 0.75
Senamuh	Tls. 8
Senawang	Tls. 0.50
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 6
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Shai Malay pref.	Tls. 1 1/2
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 0.50
Sungala	Tls. 5 1/2
Sungel Duri	Tls. 2 B.
Sua Mangala	Tls. 0.50
Shai Kalantas	Tls. 0.60
Shai Seremban	Tls. 0.50 B.
Talping	Tls. 12 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 2 1/2
Tebong	Tls. 3 1/2
Ulu	Tls. 3 1/2
Ziang	Tls. 3 1/2
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & B. Lumber	Tls. 350
Calty Dairy	Tls. 18
Shai Elec. & Ash	\$2
Shanghai Tram	Tls. 05 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 15 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 40
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 25
Shai Telephone	Tls. 67 1/2 B.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 140 S.

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

Telephone No. Central 298

Benjamin and Potts, 3 Jinkee Rd.

FRENCH MARKETS

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, January 26.—Market quotations:	
Marseilles, January 26:	
Green peas: Japan	165
Potato starch	170
Le Havre, January 25:	
Cotton, First quality	627
Cotton, Second quality	627
Cotton, Third quality	615
Lyons, January 26:	
Raw Silks:	
Covenues	385
Italy	405
Syria	290
Japan	365
China	420
Canton	375

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 27, 1920.

Money and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate,

@ 8/3 = Tls. 2.4242

@ exch. 73.5 = Mex. \$3.2982

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,

@ 148 1/2 = Tls. 67.23

@ exch. 73.5 = Mex. \$91.47

Mex. Dollars: Market Rate:

Opening Tls. 73.175

Closing Tls. 73.175

Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch

Bar Silver 998 touch Tls. 111

Copper Cash per tael 136.000

Native Interest Tls. 0.4

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver 81 1/2 d.

Bank Rate of Discount 6%

Market Rate of Discount:

3 m/s. 5 1/2 %

4 m/s. 5 1/2 %

6 m/s. 5 1/2 %

Ex. Paris on London Fr. 44.92

Ex. New York on London T.T. 63.64 1/2

G. \$3.64 1/2

Exchange Closing Quotations

London T.T. 8/3

London Demand 8/3 1/2

India T.T. 35 3/4

Paris T.T. 1860

New York Demand 148 1/2

New York T.T. 148 1/2

Hongkong T.T. 60 1/2

Japan T.T. 32 1/2

Batavia T.T. 392

Singapore T.T. 28 1/2

Bank's Buying Rates

Nominal

London 4 m/s. Cds. 8/7 1/2

London 4 m/s. Docy. 8/7 1/2

London 6 m/s. Cds. 8/8 1/2

London 6 m/s. Docy. 8/8 1/2

New York 4 m/s. Docy. 159 1/2

New York 4 m/s. Docy. 159 1/2

Tourists' Exchange

@ Bank's Demand Buying Rates

£10 @ exch. 8/5 =

Sh. Tls. 23.76

G. \$50 @ exch. 152 1/2 =

Sh. Tls. 32.79

Fr. 250 @ exch. 1390 =

Sh. Tls. 12.83

1 Shanghai Tael = Mex. \$1.36

at Bank's selling rate for Mexican Dollars.

ROUBLES EXCHANGE

Today's Bank Buying Rate

For Roubles

Roubles 14,000 = Tls. 100

Roubles 100 = Mex. \$0.96

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE

RATES FOR JANUARY

Hk. Tls. 2.31 @ 7/9 1/2 =

1 @ 1593 Fr. 17.75

1 @ 147 1/2 Gold \$1

1 @ 35 1/2 Yen 3.31

1 @ 15 Rupees 6.49

1 @ — Roubles =

1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, January 27, 1920.

OFFICIAL

H. & S. Bank \$450.00

Chinese Engineering & Mining

Co. "B" Tls. 16.00

Telephones Tls. 68.00

Shanghai Docks Tls. 110.00

Cash

Tls. 117.00 March

Langkats (Combined)

Tls. 14.00

UNOFFICIAL

S. M. C. 6% Debs 1902

Tls. 92.00

S. M. C. 6% Debs 1905

Tls. 85.00

Shanghai & Hongkew Wharves

Tls. 117.50

Langkats (Combined)

Tls. 14.00

Chemors Tls. 0.52 1/2

Shanghai Cotton Tls. 360.00

Tls. 365.00

Tls. 370.00 March

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, January 27, 1920.

UNOFFICIAL

Langkats Tls. 14.00 cash

Shanghai Produce & Stock

Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, January 27, 1920.

Japanese Bond: 5%

Tls. 27.30 January

Tls. 27.90 February

Tls. 28.80 March

Shanghai P. & S. Exchange

Tls. 76.50 February

Tls. 81.50 March

Japan-China S. & W. Co.

Tls. 53.30 January

Tls. 56.00 February

Tls. 58.70 March

Yangtzeppu Cotton Mill

Tls. 36.00 March

LOCAL YARN:

Water Moon 16/20's

Tls. 197.10 January

Tls. 203.00 February

Tls. 207.00 March

Tls. 209.20 April

Tls. 209.50 May

Tls. 209.50 June

COTTON:

Local Yarn For Standard

Tls. 193.50 March

Tls. 193.00 April

Tls. 195.50 May

Tls. 195.00 June

COTTON:

Tung Chow Cotton

Tls. 21.80 February

POLES PUSH WAY INTO LITHUANIA

Line of Demarcation Established By The Allies Is Being Disregarded

OUTRAGES ARE CHARGED

Vilna Being Polonised And The Country Districts Pillaged

Riga, December 10.—The American Baltic Commissioner, Commander Gade, has just visited Kovno, the Lithuanian capital, where the British Commissioner, Colonel Tallents, also went at the same time.

The journey, made by automobile, well illustrates the difficulties of traveling in these parts and the interruption of communications produced in Russia by six years of fighting. Apart from a small stretch of the old highroad in the region of Shavil, the roads were axle-deep in mud everywhere, and instead of reaching Kovno in eight hours, as he reckoned according to the distance, Commander Gade took forty-eight on the down trip. His party managed to return part of the way by train, taking only twenty-two hours altogether, but Colonel Tallents, who stuck to the auto, was forty-seven hours on the road.

The American Commissioner received the warmest welcome from the Lithuanian President and Government, who gave a dinner in his honor. He was particularly struck by hundreds of appeals reaching him—despite the shortness of his visit—from inhabitants to permit them to communicate by mail with relatives in the United States with whom it has been practically impossible to exchange letters since the outbreak of the great war.

Lithuania's situation at present is particularly difficult. Not only is her small army—which is now being aided and advised by British staff officers—engaged like Latvia in fighting the Bolsheviks on one front and the Bermond Germans on the other, but she is also suffering even more from pressure by the Poles, who are accused of having for months past acted in an outrageous and illegal manner. In the opinion of competent authorities, the situation thus created is most serious and forms one of the greatest obstacles to the pacification of Eastern Europe.

The facts are simple enough. Since early Summer Poland has been steadily pushing forward beyond the line of demarcation fixed by the Allies between the two States. In some cases the Polish troops—for it is literally the army that is advancing—have penetrated east as much as thirty kilometers into Lithuanian territory. Poland, too, has retained the town of Vilna, which she captured last Spring from the Bolsheviks, though it is economically and ethnographically Lithuanian and the principal junction point of the Lithuanian railroad system.

In Vilna the Poles, it is charged, are doing their utmost to get rid of the Lithuanian population and language, and foster the Polonisation of the town. The behavior of their troops in the country districts is said to be far worse, property being wantonly pillaged, the inhabitants generally being ill-treated, and some of them killed. In the town of Salsai—which the Poles occupied after a fight in which a small Lithuanian garrison was overwhelmed by numbers—the invaders set up a reign of terror, which inhabitants declared surpassed anything experienced during the German or Bolshevik occupations. All schools and religious seminaries were closed and the Lithuanian language forbidden.

DISCOVER PLOT
The Lithuanian Government discovered a short time ago the existence of a plot by Poles to establish Polish influence and substitute a Polish protectorate, which appears to be the principal purpose of the whole campaign of pressure. The plotters had formed a society called the Polish

American Girls In Siberia



Americans in Siberia.

A party of American Red Cross nurses and workers boarding a train at Vladivostok for the interior for service with the American forces. The girls apparently are happy despite the fact they are thousands of miles from home.

Organisation League, whose initials in Polish are P. O. W., which it is locally known. The members worked on Lithuanian territory to establish Polish influence and foment trouble and disintegration.

The Lithuanians seized the codes and passwords by which they communicated with local centers and the head center in Warsaw. It was found that even military information regarding the disposition of Lithuanian troops on the line of the Polish advance had thus been transmitted. The Lithuanians, however, were able to arrest the principal culprits, to the number of about sixty, a few days before the time appointed for the coup. These men are now in prison and will be tried shortly.

The Lithuanians have put on

case and reports of the Salsai affair have been submitted to the allied commissioners—I have seen some of them myself—who have been able to satisfy themselves of their authenticity.

The reasons for all this business go very deep and are exceedingly serious. It is no secret that even before the Peace Conference the Allies wished to re-establish a strong Poland, and that France in particular advocated and aided this policy. General Haller's fine troops were brought back from France and French munitions and a good deal of money were poured into the country with the perfectly desirable object of strengthening the barrier against Germanism on the one hand and Bolshevism on the other.

Unfortunately, however, an ambitious or imperialist spirit thus created rather went to the head of the new Polish State. Some months ago it had to be warned from Paris that the advance and occupation of territory against the Reds could not be continued indefinitely.

Worse still, the Poles went on steadily increasing their army, the

burden of maintaining which was utterly disproportionate to Poland's resources. At the present moment Polish finance is in a very hazardous condition and the printing press is still working overtime. Social unrest has also spread so that today affairs have reached such a pitch that it is doubtful whether the Polish Government dares call off the army from Lithuania or attempt to reduce its effectiveness.

In a nutshell the situation is—a big force is eating off its head with nothing legitimate to do, and the country is sliding downhill faster every day. The Lithuanian business at least occupies their attention, but it is an ominous factor that Polish discipline is reported to be slackening, and cases of pillaging and outrage by men on their own initiative are on the increase.

The effect in Lithuania, of course, is deplorable. On the one hand, refugees and peasants dispossessed of their land, swell the ranks of the homeless, workless and discontented. On the other, there is a

natural feeling throughout the country that the Allies permit, or at least wink at, the ill-treatment Lithuania is receiving.

Nothing could be more regrettable at a time when the efforts of the allied representatives to seal Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia on their feet and create a nucleus of stability in Russia had just seemed successful.

PARIS EXCHANGE

Paris, January 26.—Exchange quotations:	
London	44.94
New York	13.52
Belgium	97.75
Spain	235.50
Italy	84.75
Rumania	22
Switzerland	230.25
French War Loans:	
3 percent	59.70
4 percent 1917	71.40
4 percent 1918	71.05
5 percent	88.65



PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK

SOLE OFFICIAL DEPOSITORY OF THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT

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IMPARTIAL & PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 28, 1920

WEATHER
Mist or fog along the coast. Rain at
Shanghai. Following the de-
pression, the wind will veer
through SW to NW, possibly to
blow with gale force.

DEATH
KEMPFER: On the 23rd Janu-
ary, 1920, at San Francisco,
Edmond Kemper. (Information
received by cablegram.)

Holland, the Kaiser and the
Allies

THE Allies have now made
their formal application for
the extradition of William
Hohenzollern, former Kaiser of
the German Empire, and the
Netherlands Government has
replied in precisely the way it
was expected to reply. It points
out that there is no law in Hol-
land under which the ex-Kaiser
can be expelled. An impasse! An-
other crisis in the world! As if
there were not enough of them
already.

For something over four years
little Holland had to keep her
army fully mobilized along her
German border because, after the
invasion of Belgium, she could
never depend on German pro-
mises, and the German military
rulers were constantly threaten-
ing her. She had to take her
fleet manpower out of productive
pursuits and put it on guard
and she had to spend millions on
munitions. She too, would seem
to have a big bill against
the Kaiser and his clique.

But that is only a thought in
passing. The main point with
Holland is that she has no law
on her statute books under which
she can seize the person of the
ex-Kaiser and turn it over to the
Allies. On that she takes her
stand. Little Belgium, her neigh-
bor, whose sorrow and tragedy
per capita in the Great War, topped
all else, and whose gallantry
against invasion won the homage
of the world—little Belgium, of
course, takes the Dutch decision
most keenly to heart.

And yet, if the powerful and
triumphant Allies, in the justifiable
stand that they have taken—that
the guilty must be brought to ac-
count and that the case of the
ex-Kaiser rises in its flagrancy
above the laws of any nation—
proceed further against Holland
in order to force her to a decision
in their favor, they will evoke a
situation, which, in view of their
principles, would be difficult of
defense. Holland has her laws,
she has her independence and
she has her sovereignty. "So had
Belgium in 1914 and the Ger-
mans broke through them all.
The will of Holland is supreme
in Holland. The will of Belgium
ought to have been supreme in
Belgium, but Germany rejected
that principle, and based her re-
jection largely on the plea that
Belgium was in league with her
enemies.

The Allies, of course, are not
going to make the mistake that
Germany made. They will, if
they proceed, use argument, and
perhaps economic pressure.

They may suggest that the
Kaiser be put upon his trial in
Holland, before a mixed court
composed of judges representing

the Allies, the Central Powers and
some neutrals.

They may suggest that he be
tried by the Supreme Court of
Holland; they may ask that he
be turned over to Germany for
eventual delivery to the Allies.

These are only a few of the ob-
vious methods of whipping the
devil round the stump. The
indications are that none of them
will appeal to The Netherlands
Government. Further indications
are that a lot of unnecessary fil-
feeling will be created.

The point that we wish particu-
larly to make is this, that in
our opinion, the forcing of this in-
tricate and delicate question to
issue at this time and in view
of all the circumstances, is a mis-
take. Trial of the Kaiser, with
the world situation such as it is,
would be bad enough; any at-
tempt to force the hands of
Holland would be worse. What
with Bolshevism, an unknown
quantity, rampant in Russia and
spreading elsewhere, what with
the Peace Council trying some-
what timidly and evasively to
enter into arrangements for
buying food for Europe from
the Soviet Government, and the
unsettled problems of the
Balkans, the Adriatic, Hungary,
Rumania, Persia, Egypt, India,
Georgia, Siberia, Shantung, the
American tangle over the League of
Nations—what with seemingly en-
dless complications on every hand,
why attempt to drag out the now
puny little Kaiser and hurl him into
the limelight, again to be the center
of the world's tragedy? Trial of
the Kaiser at this time, in view of
the feeling that it is bound to
kindle not only in Germany but
elsewhere, is the least urgent mat-
ter now confronting mankind.

Wrangling Over The
Arch

Offered services are not always
acceptable, as the Fine Arts
Federation of New York are find-
ing out in relation to the ques-
tion of a war memorial for the
city. The Mayor's Committee are
said to have ignored this body and
their proffer, with the result that
opinions from many sources are
given gratuitously in the news-
papers. Rumor has it that the
matter has been settled by the
Mayor's Committee, and the na-
ture of the memorial as well as
the site already determined upon;
but neither the president of the
Federation, Mr. Arnold Brunner,
nor the chairman of the committee
appointed to aid the city, Mr. C.
Frant La Farge, has had a say
in it. In general terms the
Federation's position has been
"that the ultimate determination
of New York City's permanent war
memorial should be such, and so
arrived at, as to be the greatest
possible extent representative of
the expressed desires and sentiments
of the great body of our citizens
of all classes, and after this, that
the memorial should be in itself
the most worthy and creditable
accomplishment of which we as a
community are capable." The
New York Times reports that the
informal proposal for a victory hall,
a memorial bridge spanning the
Hudson, a peace tower in Central
Park, and club houses for men in
the Army and Navy. "Nobody
seems to want the arch. That is
the form of perpetuating the memory
of our soldier's deeds is called
"undemocratic," one organization
has already called for the removal
of the temporary Victory Arch
as obstructive to traffic and
dangerous to life, though no ac-
tions are reported in connection
with its history. The National
Sculpture Society is one of these
opponents, objecting to an arch as
"representing autocracy." Mr.
Gutzon Borglum, an ex-member of
the Sculpture Society, takes their
view and calls "an arch on an
American street ridiculous." In
the New York Evening Sun he
says:

"If the city had been fortified
against attack of an enemy force
we would have some cause to
erect an arch. An arch is only
appropriate when it is placed as
the entrance to a walled city, and
the records inscribed on it are the
records of the victorious armies
that passed through the arch."

"We have no reason to erect
an arch as a memorial. We have
experienced no internal upheaval
such as marked the French Revo-
lution, no siege, no victorious
armies marching through an arch
that could serve as a symbol of
national triumph. The temporary
arch on Fifth Avenue simply hap-
pened to be where our victorious
armies had to march past. We
might as well erect an arch along
the water front just because our
victorious armies happened to
pass that way in entering the
city."

"I agree with the statement of
the officials of the National Sculp-
ture Society that an arch is a
symbol of autocracy. It is a sur-
vival of the age of slavery. The
idea is contemptible and should
be opposed by all public spirited
citizens."

In erecting a suitable mem-
orial we must portray a move-
ment, a great movement that
grew out of the gigantic struggle.
We must do what we have neg-
lected to do for the Civil War,
the Revolutionary War. This is
not an easy matter, for the idea

must be as big as any that grew
out of the world war."

Even before the removal of the
Arch, however, Mr. Borglum re-
commends "the removal of the
Mayor's Art Committee." He says:
"I cannot put this in too strong
language. The sooner they are
removed the better."

"There are sixty leading sculp-
tors and artists in this city. Some
are the foremost artists in the
world. They have not been con-
sulted by the Mayor's Committee.
The matter is too big to be passed
over in haste. America must hear
her own artists for an inspira-
tion."

The New York Herald, on the
other hand, questions the validity
of some of the objections to the
arch and the motives of some of
the objectors:

"Most residents of New York
got the impression when the arch
was put up on Fifth Avenue that
it was in honor of the men of the
Army and Navy who had fought
and died in the war; that it was
intended as a symbol of victory;
that it was to indicate how suc-
cessfully America had played her
part on that memorable scene
across the seas."

"But it now appears that any
such conclusion would be absurd.
In fact, the question whether or
not we won is—in the opinion of
certain persons—still a doubtful
one. The other one, whether or
not we are still at war with Ger-
many, at any rate, there are those
who think that any memorial sug-
gestive of a beaten enemy and of
ourselves as victors would not
only be in very bad taste, but
would indicate that there was
something wrong about our
civilization."

"All this was made perfectly
clear at a meeting of the National
Sculpture Society, presided over
by its new head, Mr. F. G. R.
Roth, when resolutions protesting
against making the Victory Arch
permanent were adopted and a
committee was appointed to at-
tend and present them to the
Mayor's Committee for yesterday
morning at the City Hall. All
citizens and art bodies had been
invited to attend this gathering."

"It was noticeable that the 'na-
tional' sculptors who 'protested'
did not suggest that the arch was
unsatisfactory either architectu-
rally or in its symbolism. But one
H. Augustus Lukeman, in dis-
cussing the subject, let the cat
out of the bag so completely that
it is doubtful if that playful
animal will ever be recaptured
and restored to his previous place
of concealment in West Fifty-
seventh Street."

"President Roth, who sat as a
student at the feet of the art
Gamelles of Berlin and Vienna,
has not dissociated himself from
the explanation made by Mr.
Lukeman as follows: 'The arch
is the old Roman symbol of a
conquered people. An arch repre-
sents autocracy. The United
States stands for Democracy.'"

"Unfortunately for this argu-
ment, the Romans were fond of
symbols of their own. They were
not so democratic as we are. Rome
never pussyfooted or hid her
light under a bushel when it
was a question of what she had
done to her enemies. And, for
that matter, the United States
Great Britain and France—all
democracies—have believed in
praising famous men of their own
who had won victories to the glory
of their nations."

"Anyhow, it would be very sur-
prising to find a citizen of this
country who was laboring
under the delusion that the ulti-
mate monument will be intended
to commemorate to any extent Ger-
man gallantry, German good faith,
German respect for the weak,
German reverence for religion or
German anything else. This is to
be an American monument, to
Americans, by Americans, and
intended to tell the truth in its
inscriptions—no matter who ob-
jects."

The New York World looks on
the matter complacently, feeling that
"the wrangling is a healthy
symptom and calculated in the
end to have an improving effect."

"There is no occasion for New
York to be in a hurry in coming
to a final decision about its chief
war memorial. Art is long and
time is not an object. The mem-
orials of other great wars were
years in building, and something
may be left to posterity. The
main thing is that the arch, or
whatever form of commemoration
is preferred, should represent the
best artistic achievement of the
era and should be chosen through
open competition. And if it is
to be an arch, it should not be
set up in a city street in such
manner as to interfere with
traffic or in an environment dis-
advantageous to its artistic
effect."

The result is that Germany
faces another blockade which she
is still suffering from the results
of the war-time and armistice
blockade of five years' duration.

Unless something is done soon,
either in the way of an interna-
tional stabilization of the German
exchange by agreement, or the re-
sult of this new blockade will be,
eventually, the closing down of
all factories, followed by a
misery compared with which the
war-time privations will seem
sweet and easy; a state of men-
tal and physical prostration of
sixty million people, and in conse-
quence, general anarchy.

The food situation is even more
serious. Germany simply cannot
import the foodstuffs she abso-
lutely needs to keep her popula-
tion from starvation, because at
three cents for one mark the
prices become prohibitive.

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The New Blockade

By Count Albrecht Montgelas
Americans read in their morn-
ing paper: "German Mark
Touches New Low Level," and
pay but little attention. Why
shouldn't the mark be low? Who
cares? Perhaps if the man who
skips this news item would figure
out what it means to be able to
buy one hundred German marks
with three American dollars, he
would view the situation with
more interest.

Just think: A letter from
America to Germany costs 25
cents postage. An American can
save 20 cents on every letter to
Germany by mailing the letter
without any postage stamp at all,
and instead enclosing a five-cent
stamp in the envelope. The Ger-
man to whom the letter is ad-
dressed has to pay 50 pfennig in
penalty upon receiving the un-
stamped letter, but as five cents
at the present rate of exchange
are about mark 1.75, he makes a
clean profit of 1 mark and 25
pfennig. But the American and
the German are winners. Swiss
and Danish firms who have a large
correspondence with Germany are
eagerly making use of this dis-
crepancy.

In Germany, Swiss, Dutchmen,
Danes, Norwegians and Swedes
live far better and on less than
they could in their own coun-
tries.

A Dutchman pays 40 marks a
day for a beautiful room at the
Hotel Adlon in Berlin. For the
same price, figured in Dutch
"gulden," namely, for 4 gulden,
50 cents, he could not even get
a hall room in a second-rate
hostelry in The Hague. The fact
that he gets a bath but once in
two weeks does not disturb him
in the least. His three meals dur-
ing the day cost him about 90
marks. In his native Amsterdam
he would have to pay about 180
marks for the same amount and
quality of food.

The fact is, with all the terrible
shortage of food in Germany, it
is actually possible to buy food-
stuffs in Germany, sell them to
neighboring States and still make
a handsome profit. The starving
nation is actually robbed of its
limited stock of food by crooks
without a conscience.

What is true of food stocks is
even more true of the things which
are still plentiful in Germany.
Germany at present is like a hus-
band who has sold his furniture
at a bankruptcy sale. The advan-
tages are immediate ones for the
individual buyer who, as an ex-
ample, can buy furniture for a
house in Germany today for
the same price that it would cost
him to furnish three rooms if he
bought the furniture in his own
country. The dangers are, of
course, to the home industries in
the buyer's country, the furniture
industry for instance, which can-
not possibly compete with the ad-
vantage of the value abroad of
the German mark.

As long as there is stock on
hand, this selling out process can
go on merrily, the lower the mark,
the more the profit. If the stock
is not done to rally the mark, it will
go on until Germany will be a de-
partment store with empty
shelves. It cannot replenish the
shelves, for in order to do this
it would have to manufacture, and
in order to manufacture it would
have to have raw products and
coal. These raw products, like
cotton or iron it must buy from
foreign countries, where it will
also have to go for coal, as Ger-
many's coal supply, with Alsace-
Lorraine, the Saar and Silesia cut
off, does not cover even the
needs of the railroads and the
homes.

I don't know what a bale of
cotton costs at present in America.
But for the sake of illustration,
let's say that a pound of cotton
costs 40 cents, that is 13 1-3 marks
per pound of cotton, or 6.666 per
bale, the German cloth factories
have to shut down, as they can
no longer manufacture without
actual loss.

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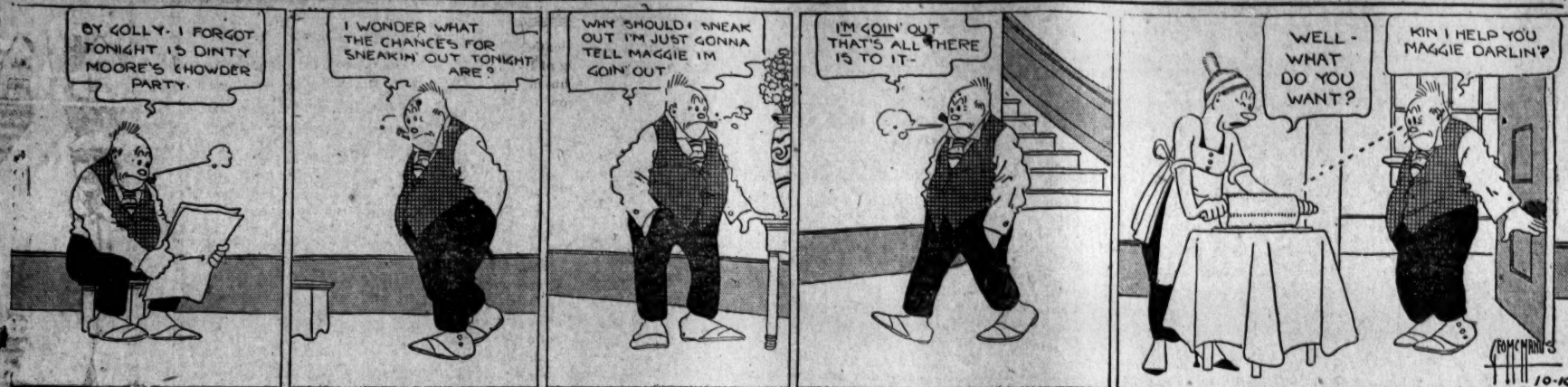
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Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

The Structure Of An Atom

By EDGAR LUCIEN LARKIN
(Director of the Lowe Astronomical Observatory, Mt. Lowe, Cal.)

Good old Brothers Democritus and Leucippus rose up in Greece, centuries B. C. and said all matter consists of atoms. The word atom means uncut. Their philosophy was that atoms were so inconceivably small that they could not

be divided. Dalton, in England, A. D., 1800, said the same thing. And science considered the matter settled.

Little did scientific men then imagine that transcendental discoveries would be made along near the close of the century that would completely change all concepts of the nature of matter; change all ideas of primordial

creative processes; change the career of man on earth and make possible the writing of a new Genesis.

The startling thing was the breaking of the atom into many parts. This fact made a real new era; but a far greater was destined to follow—the capital discovery that the minute particles are pure electricity.

At present, there are ninety-two sets of revolving electrons, no two alike. There are atoms of the chemical elements. The minute I heard that the atoms of all phases of matter—elements—can be resolved back into these electrons, I began publishing broadcast these electrons. I began publishing four words: Nothing exists but electrons.

The very day I heard that atoms had been broken up I was making elaborate studies in the higher human psychology. The two studies seemed to me to coincide. And always to me the existence of a mighty eternal uncreated Master Mind, the Creator, is as plain and definite as matter around and about. And no matter what line of research I may be engaged in, there looms up above my "horizon of reality" the stupendous, ever present, compelling and dominating fact that the entire process of atom building is mental.

I had no word to express the idea of the workers, carriers and builders, so, in violation of the fixed laws of etymology, I published the strange word mentoids, seeking to convey the idea of thought forms or thought bodies, on the theory that "thoughts are things." It is a fact that: "In the beginning was the Word," a term in ancient writings, near the base of Nature, rather at the base. But words are mentoids. And they assembled electrons just as they were created by the Sublime, Supreme Creative Master Mind.

Each elemental atom, out of the 92, has a structure unlike all of the others. The primordial sea of Aura, now called the cosmic ether, consisted entirely of electrons. Whether the diameter of the primordial cosmic sphere was infinite or only a few centillions of miles may never be known by humans expressing and manifesting mentally in brain cells. They would forever remain electrons unless the Creative Word or decree went forth as separated mentoids that the negative should revolve around a positive as the earth revolves around the sun.

But what atom shall be directed to form in space by the Word, using a mentoid as a worker or builder, depends on four things. First, the number of negative electrons revolving around the central positive. Second, the distances of their orbits from the center, and from each other. Third, their specific speeds. Fourth, the directions of motion.

Today

Read Voltaire.
Try "Zadig."
Or "Micromegas."
Also The "Philosophical Dictionary."

By Arthur Brisbane

Read Keats's "Off First Looking Into Chapman's Homer" and learn what a book can do for a receptive mind. That book inspired the first good sonnet that Keats wrote, boyish, but with wonderful lines. He looked into the ancient book:

Then felt I like some watcher of the skies
When a new planet swims into his ken;
Or like stout Cortez when with eagle eyes
He star'd at the Pacific—and all his men
Look'd at each other with wild surmises—
Silent, upon a peak in Darien.

With his friend Clark, of The Gentlemen's Magazine, Keats read Chapman's book all night long, then sent the sonnet at ten o'clock the same morning. That is the way to use books: read, feel and think.

Not everybody can be architect, painter, or sculptor. But every man can look at great buildings, paintings and statues that others have made. Not every man can be a student or well acquainted with the world's great literature, but each can and should read the really great writers of the world. The first three are Homer, Dante, Shakespeare. Others among the great army of genius are Cervantes of Spain, Moliere of France, Goethe of Germany, Bunyan of England, Franklin, Poe and Emerson of America, Tolstoy of Russia and, chosen for today's discussion, Voltaire, the gigantic French intellect, wit and brave fighter.

Read his story "Zadig, a Mystery of Fate." And begin here with the sundrum of the grand magi that Zadig had to solve to marry the lady.

"What, of all things in the world, is the longest and shortest, the swiftest and the slowest, the most divisible and the most extended, the most neglected and the most regretted, without which nothing can be done, which devours all that is little, and entices all that is great?"

You guess the answer. Zadig said that it was time.

"Nothing," added he, "is longer, since it is the measure of eternity. Nothing is shorter, since it is insufficient for the accomplishment of our projects. Nothing more slow to him that expects, nothing more rapid to him that enjoys. In greatness it extends to infinity; in smallness it is infinitely divisible. All men neglect it; all regret the loss of it; nothing can be done without it. It consigns to oblivion whatever is unworthy of being transmitted to posterity, and it immortalizes such actions as are truly great."

There is wisdom in few words. Business men might have the

quotation printed in large type, hung up where it will be seen by young men still ignorant of the fact that time is their only asset.

The grand magi's next question was:

"What is the thing, which we receive without thanks, which we enjoy without knowing how, and which we lose without perceiving it?"

Zadig naturally answers "Life," so well described in the question.

Read in Zadig the story of two married ladies. One, Zadig's wife Anzora, is in a great rage because "the young widow Cosrou" two days before had raised a tomb to her young husband near the rivulet that washes the skirts of this meadow. She vowed to heaven, in the bitterness of her grief, to remain at this tomb whilst the water of the rivulet should continue to run near it.

The indignant Anzora found the widow Cosrou "turning the course of the rivulet."

Zadig pretends to be dead, invites his handsome friend Cador to comfort his widow. Cador pretends to have a pain. "Art thou subject to this cruel disorder?" Anzora asks.

"It sometimes brings me," replied Cador, "to the brink of the grave; and there is but one remedy that can give me relief—and that is to apply to my side the nose of a man who is lately dead."

Promptly Anzora, thinking herself a widow, goes to cut off the nose of Zadig, to relieve the pain of a new found friend, Zadig, rising from his bier, says:

"Madam, don't exclaim so violently against the widow Cosrou. The project of cutting off my nose is equal to that of turning the course of a rivulet."

A young widow in Arabia is determined to burn herself alive with the body of her husband, although she hated him, because "suttee" was the fashion. After the handsome Zadig had talked to the young widow she loses interest in "suttee" and wants to marry him. He tells the chiefs to make a law by which a widow should not be permitted to burn herself until she had conversed privately with a young man for the space of an hour. Since that time not a single widow has burned herself in Arabia.

Voltaire could write sarcastically and bitterly about women and everything else. But he was a brave, loyal man. Read Parton's "Life of Voltaire," or the more modern life by Tallentyre, and see how Voltaire stuck by his friend Emile when her baby was born. It was not his baby, but that made no difference as long as Voltaire's friend was in trouble. He refused to visit Frederick the Great of Prussia, saying he would not leave a friend that might soon die. As a matter of fact, poor Emile du Chatelet did die in childbirth, and old Voltaire, alone, took the trouble to go when the baby was buried.

You will be interested in every page of Voltaire's life in the sight of him composing with Madame du Chatelet a treatise on Newton's theory, acting on the stage in his own plays, and making the actors laugh; going as a boy with his

godfather, the Abbe de Chateaufort, to visit the famous Ninon de l'Enclos, who left him two thousand francs to buy books; quarreling with Frederick the Great and mocking his miserable French accent, "with a hundred thousand bayonets around him"; hopping from France to Switzerland and from Switzerland back into France to avoid persecution, making a fight with terrible courage against the brutalities that broke an old man on the wheel on false charges, and all his life dodging, cleverly but dangerously close, the rack and other punishment.

Read Voltaire's history of Charles XII, of Sweden, especially the chapter about Peter the Great.

Read Voltaire's "Micromegas," the story of the huge creature that came from a planet revolving around the dog star. In that story there is enough wit and ingenuity to equip half a dozen modern writers. You will find in it an interesting and extraordinary astronomical prophecy. Voltaire wrote that his travelers through interstellar space "coasting along the planet Mars, described two moons subservient to that orb which have escaped the observation of all our astronomers."

That was strangely accurate guessing.

Professor Asaph Hall, more than a hundred years later, discovered that two tiny moons actually did exist, sailing around Mars.

This "guess" by Voltaire is part of second sight that genius seems to possess. Dante, four hundred years before the birth of Newton, foreshadowed the law of gravitation, describing Dante and Virgil climbing down the back of Satan, seizing the long hairs, and passing that spot at the center of the earth "to which all things converge."

Shakespeare wrote about "the drops that visit this sad heart" before Harvey had announced his discovery of the circulation of the blood, in days when English doctors bled their patients, first on the left arm, then on the right, to keep the amount of blood equal in both sides of the body, like the juice in an orange.

Recall also Goethe, off hand, telling anatomists what they all know now, that the skull is simply a development of the top joint of the spinal column; telling botanists that the flower is the development of a leaf, and napping out, after glancing at a rough map, the course that engineers later on selected for the Nicaragua Canal.

Return to old Voltaire, who was always dying, but amazed all France, driving from the border of Switzerland to Paris when he was eighty-four years old, producing a play he had just written, receiving the greatest celebration ever given to any Frenchman at any time.

He was respectfully buried in consecrated ground, later honored by the transfer of his body to the pantheon, where great men lie in Paris, and still further and more highly honored when, asinine royalty, returned to Paris after the Revolution, had his body dug up and thrown into a hole on waste ground.

Read as much as you can of "Voltaire's Philosophical Dictionary," not overlooking the chapter devoted to statesmen. He says laugh; going as a boy with his

day, too busy to listen, but for young men that will be statesmen when he is dead, and will then do what he advises. That was true. Those that read when they were young what he wrote when he was old, made the French Revolution and the French Republic of today.

For pure wit and amusing sarcasm read Voltaire's story, "The White Bull." Read his story about "The Man of Forty Crows," learn how the poor were taxed in France, and how ingeniously Voltaire told their story in such a fashion as to bring on the Revolution that freed them.

It is often said that Voltaire was viciously irreligious. He was not. That to which he objected in religion, for instance, putting young men to death because they failed to uncover their heads when a religious procession passed, or burning a man alive for expressing his opinion or revealing scientific

truths, every religious man would denounce today.

He erected a church "to the one true God," and relics were sent to him from Rome to be put under the altar at which he himself preached.

He attacked not religion, but abuses. The Jews would have more cause than any religious sect to complain of him, for he was unjust to them, as were many men of his day. He even wrote about the respectable temple of King Solomon as "a dirty little temple for a dirty little people." But intelligent Jews smile at that, knowing that Voltaire's prejudices and hatreds are dead with him, while his wisdom and genius live to enlighten the world and stimulate thought.

Read Voltaire. Buy his books, have them with you if you can, if not, read them in the public libraries. Turn your face to the light. Read good books.

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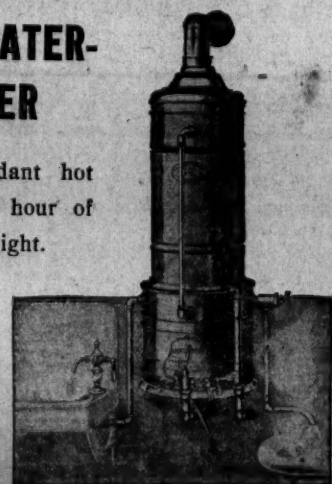
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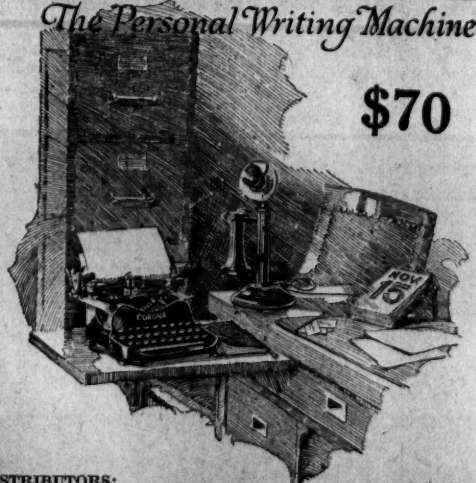
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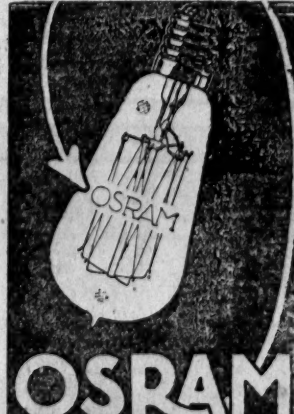
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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

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HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Hwahta, Captain ... will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer Slangang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on Wednesday, Jan. 28, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to THE NISHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 16 Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatung, Captain Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, January 29, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer Tachang Maru, Captain G. Kawamura, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Postage Wharf on Thursday, January 29, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to THE NISHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 16 Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s Steamer Luenho, 2,868 Tons, Capt. Jackson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, January 29, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Telephone Central 241. Extension for Freight and Passage, Outside office hours, Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luenyi, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, January 30, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s Steamer Suwo, 2,671 Tons, Captain Smith, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, January 30, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Telephone Central 241. Extension for Freight and Passage, Outside office hours, Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Steamer Tafoo Maru, Captain Y. Taniguchi, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Postage Wharf on Friday, January 30, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to THE NISHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 16 Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Taise Maru, Captain H. Asai, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Postage Wharf on Monday, February 2, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to THE NISHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 16 Canton Road.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinchi, Captain E. Hansen, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WENCHOW.—The Str. Hsien, Captain F. H. Wallace, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain Roberts, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, January 28, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. Hsinchiang, Capt. W. R. Wallace, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The Str. Kiangteen, Captain Ross, will leave on Thursday afternoon. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sinkiang, Capt. W. J. Barkus, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, January 29, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Ichang, Capt. J. S. De Wolf, will leave on Saturday, January 31, at 7 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via POOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Str. Suma Maru, Capt. A. Kawaguchi, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtze Wharf on February 3, at ... For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

HONGKONG.—The Steamer Canada Maru, Captain S. Nemoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtze Wharf on February 11. For Freight or Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Mexico Maru, Captain K. Kamiya, will be despatched from the Co.'s Y'poo wharf on March 11th. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

For Northern Ports

CHINWANGTAO direct, taking through cargo for transportation by railway to TIENTSIN.—The Kaifu Maru, Captain Administration, will despatch the S.S. Kaifu on January 28 1920. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkoo Road, Tel. Central 1114.

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Chekiang, Capt. H. A. Walker, will leave on Thursday, Jan. 29, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Team, Capt. Wm. McDonald, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, January 31, at 7 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Capt. M. Tsukaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Y'poo wharf on February 1, at ... For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA AND SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaaka Shosen Kaisha's Str. Mexico Maru, Captain K. Kamiya, will be despatched on January 28, Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

EUROPE via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Port Said, London, Antwerp and Rotterdam.—The Str. Atlas Maru, Captain ... will be despatched from Shanghai on or about Feb. 11. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON, via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg.—The Str. Andes Maru, Captain T. Kamishashi, will be despatched from Shanghai on or about the middle of FEB. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA AND SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaaka Shosen Kaisha's Str. Africa Maru, Capt. H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on 1st March. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment. For Freight or Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

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HAMBURG & LONDON, via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM.—The Steamer Amur Maru, Captain H. Hamada, will be despatched from the Shanghai Wharf about MARCH, 1920. For Freight, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE
For U.S., Canada and Europe:
Per C.P.O.S. s.s. E. of Japan Jan. 30

For United Kingdom
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamo M. Feb. 4

For Europe, etc.
Per P. and O. s.s. Sangala Jan. 29

For Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. Jan. 29

MAILS DUE
From U.S. and Canada
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela Feb. 7

From France, etc.
Per M.M. s.s. Amazona Feb. 7

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 1:30 p.m.

Friday, January 30, 1920
The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk will leave the Customs Jetty at 2 p.m.

Sunday, February 15, 1920.
The tender Whangpoo conveying passengers and mails on board the M.M. s.s. Porthos will leave the M.M. Jetty (French Bund) at 8 a.m.

P. & O., British India, Apar, E. & A. S.S. Lines
(Companies incorporated in England)

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

via HONGKONG, STRAITS, CEYLON, EGYPT

S.S. "NAGOYA" daylight, February 9.

S.S. "SOMALI" 5th February

FOR BOMBAY via STRAITS AND COLOMBO

S.S. "SANGOLA" about 30th January, 1920.

S.S. "DILWARA" 12th February

FOR CALCUTTA via JAPAN

S.S. "MUTTRA" 29th January, 1920.

FOR SYDNEY from HONGKONG

S.S. "ST. ALBANS" about 3rd February, 1920.

P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.

Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be altered or cancelled without notice.

For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

AGENTS

24 The Bund, Shanghai

Telephone: Central 109 & 2008

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.YANGTZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

FOR CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.

S.S. "WUCHANG" sails midnight January 28th
S.S. "TATUNG" sails midnight January 29th
S.S. "LUENTY" sails midnight January 30th
S.S. "CHUNGKING" sails midnight February 1st

Steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's sailings on the Middle Yangtze and Hunan Lines.

FOR WEIHAWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and PEKING via TIENTSIN).

S.S. "CHEKIANG" about January 28 3 p.m.

FOR HONGKONG and CANTON via SWATOW and AMOY.
S.S. "SINKIANG" Via Amoy, January 29th daylight.
S.S. "ICHANG" Via Swatow, January 31st daylight.

Steamers connect at Hongkong with services to the Philippines, Indo-China and Australian Ports, also to Bangkok and Singapore.

FOR TSINGTAO.
S.S. "TEAN" January 31st, daylight.

FOR NINGPO.
S.S. "HSIN PEKING" sails at 4:30 p.m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of Passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "The Taikoo Shipping Gazette" or apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents,

French Bund.

Tel. Nos. Passengers: Central No. 401.

Freight: Central No. 77.

Freight: Central No. 77.

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Freight: Central No

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE MAIL SERVICE.

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles and London:—

KAMO MARU 16,000 Capt. M. Nakamura, Feb. 5
IYO MARU 12,500 Capt. S. Murazumi, Feb. 16

EUROPEAN LINE CARGO SERVICE.

For Port Said, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg via

TOYAMA MARU 15,000 Capt. K. Yasuhara, Feb. 4

AMERICAN LINE

For Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, and Seattle:—

SUWA MARU 21,000 Capt. R. Shimidzu, Feb. 8
KASHIMA MARU 19,000 Capt. M. Nachida, Mar. 2

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe)

YAMASHIRO MARU 7,000 Capt. T. Torada, Jan. 30
CHIKUGO MARU 5,000 Capt. Y. Yoshida, Feb. 2
WAKANOURA M. 5,500 Capt. K. Tsukada, Feb. 10

FOR JAPAN

HWAH PING 10,000 Capt. S. Yoshizawa, Jan. 28
SHIDZUKA MARU 12,000 Capt. K. Asakawa, Feb. 9

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji)

TAKESHIMA MARU 4,500 Capt. K. Kobayashi, Jan. 29
YAWATA MARU 7,000 Capt. G. Shimomura, Jan. 31
OMI MARU 7,000 Capt. M. Yamasaki, Feb. 4
KOKURA MARU 5,000 Capt. S. Ito, Feb. 7

FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU 19,000 Capt. M. Nachida, Feb. 7

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU 21,000 Capt. T. Iriwaka, Feb. 24

AUSTRALIAN LINE (Sailing From Hongkong)

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Manila).

AKI MARU 12,500 Capt. S. Shibata, Feb. 18
TANGO MARU 14,000 Capt. M. Nishimura, Mar. 2
NIKKO MARU 10,000 Capt. G. Yamasaki, April 21

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

L. MAZDAIRA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1920

Date and Destination	Per	Chl.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Res.
TODAY							
Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Stiklang	21.00					21.00
Amoy and Hongkong	do						
Chefoo and Tientsin	Chekliang	17.00					17.00
Vladivostok, Russia and	do	17.00					17.00
Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00					17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00					21.00
Chefoo	Chekliang	14.00					14.00
Hankow	Wuchang	17.00					17.00
Wenchow	Haeen	21.00					21.00
V'otok and Siberia via	do	21.00					21.00
Pukow & Harbin (Daily	expect Sunday)	do					do
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	15.00					15.00
Tientsin	Train	17.00					17.00
Hankow	Train	17.00					17.00
Vladivostok	Train	17.00					17.00
TOMORROW							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00					21.00
Japan Ports	Y'shiro M.	19.00	17.00				21.00
Vladivostok, Russia and	do	19.00	17.00				21.00
Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00					17.00
Swatow	Esang	21.00	17.00				21.00
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits,	do	21.00	17.00				21.00
Ceylon, India & Europe	Via Suez	21.00	17.00				21.00
Friday, January 30.	Sangola	21.00					21.00
Nagasaki and Vladivostok	Simbrak	13.00					13.00
Wei-haiwei and Chefoo	Kingsing	21.00	17.00				21.00
W'wei, C'foe & T'ain	do	21.00	17.00				21.00
Swatow, H'kong & C'ton	Ichang	21.00					21.00
Swatow & Hongkong	do	21.00					21.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00					21.00
N'akki, Kobe, Yokohama	do	21.00					21.00
Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	do	21.00					21.00
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. and	do	21.00					21.00
Europe	do	21.00					21.00
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits,	do	16.00					16.00
& Europe via Suez	Sangola	16.00					16.00
Japan Ports	Simbrak	13.00					13.00

*Correspondence marked via Suez and parcel mail.

A Parcels at 5 p.m.
B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.50; parcel post 5 p.m. and money orders 4 p.m.
C Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Tientsin, Tientsin, Peking, etc.

a.—at 21 for S. N. R. 23 o'clock train
b.—at 7 for S. N. R. 7:55 o'clock train
Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 40 minutes later than those closed for the previous night's train.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
M. M. B.	Nov. 11	D'Estrees	Fr. cruiser
B. N. B.	Jan. 18	K'inaha	Fr. gun-boat
S'chow creek	Oct. 29	M. A. S. 226	Ital. sub-chaser
S'chow creek	Oct. 29	M. A. S. 227	Ital. sub-chaser
2 C	Jan. 10	Quirao	Am. gun-boat
10 P	Jan. 12	Scarab	Br. gun-boat
O.N.W.			

Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Dec. 20	Cruise	Chuentiao	Chl. Customs
Dec. 2	Japan	Taiho Maru	Chl. Customs
Dec. 4	River ports	Meichuen	Jap. Socony
Dec. 6	Chinwangtao	Lingyun	Chl. S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec. 16	Hankow	Indigirka	Chl. S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec. 20		Melton	Am. Socony
Dec. 25		Chinchong	Am. Socony
Dec. 25		Kaaling	Chl. S.P.S.N. Co.
Jan. 7		Newchow	Chl. S.P.S.N. Co.
Jan. 9		Hungok	Chl. S.P.S.N. Co.
Jan. 10		Tell	Chl. S.P.S.N. Co.
Jan. 13	Chinwangtao	Gweneth	Br. M. & Co.
Jan. 15		Tocman	Br. M. & Co.
Jan. 16		Kianlung	Br. M. & Co.
Jan. 16		Meihu	Br. M. & Co.
Jan. 17	Foochow	Peiching	Am. Socony
Jan. 18	River ports	Tsingtah 2	Am. C.I. & E.L. Co.
Jan. 19	Nanking	Meinam	Fr. M.M. Cie
Jan. 19	Liverpool	Orestes	Fr. M.M. Cie
Jan. 19		Nancy Moller	Fr. M.M. Cie
Jan. 21	Japan	Nagasa Maru	Jap. S.M.S.K.
Jan. 21	Japan	Pokusei Maru	Jap. S.M.S.K.
Jan. 22	Marseilles, ports	Kifune Maru	Jap. S.M.S.K.
Jan. 22	River ports	Scharhorst	Fr. M.M. Cie
Jan. 22	Japan	Meian	Fr. M.M. Cie
Jan. 22	Japan	Africa	Ital. D. & Co.
Jan. 24	Poochow	Hienchi	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 24	Marseilles v N'king	Alfenas	Fr. M.M. Cie
Jan. 24	New York	Saintann	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 24	Cruise	Kanashin Maru	Jap. S.M.S.K.
Jan. 25	Hongkong	Linhing	Jap. S.M.S.K.
Jan. 25	Japan	Edmore	Am. A. Line
Jan. 25	River ports	Eastern Victor	Am. N.Y.K.
Jan. 25	Japan	Yokoyama Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan. 25	Hongkong	Hualping	Chl. D. & Co.
Jan. 25	London, ports	Chokling	Chl. D. & Co.
Jan. 26	Japan	Atsuta Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan. 26	Japan	Mikuni Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan. 26	Poochow	Niasho Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan. 26	Chinwangtao	Mingshun	Chl. S.P.S.N. Co.
Jan. 26	Nanking	Shinping	Chl. S.P.S.N. Co.
Jan. 26	River ports	Longwo	Chl. S.P.S.N. Co.
Jan. 26	River ports	Tungting	Br. R. & S.
Jan. 26	River ports	Shangyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan. 26	Wuhu	Yungshin	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan. 26	Wenchow	Yei Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan. 26	Japan	Huanchi	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 26	Japan	Kibi Maru II	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 26	San Francisco	Gold Shell	Am. D.P. Co.
Jan. 26	River Ports	Tancred	Am. D.P. Co.
Jan. 26	River Ports	Hwaichin	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 27	Japan	Glenanoy	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 27	Japan	Takeshima M.	Jap. N.Y.K.

Sailed from Shanghai

Date	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Jan. 21	West Conab	Jan. 21
Jan. 21	Mexico Maru	Dec. 23
Jan. 21	Manila Maru	Jan. 23
Dec. 21	Tenyo Maru	Dec. 21
Dec. 21	West Ira	Dec. 21
Dec. 25	Nile	Dec. 25
Dec. 30	Ecudor	Dec. 30
Jan. 5	Shabonoe	Jan. 5
Jan. 9	Acme	Jan. 9
Jan. 14	Shinyo Maru	Jan. 14
Jan. 18	Shinyo Maru	Jan. 18
Jan. 20	Nanking	Jan. 20

Sailed from San Francisco

Date	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Dec. 21	Elkton	Dec. 21
Dec. 25	Elkton	Dec. 25
Jan. 4	Brave Conner	Jan. 4
Jan. 4	Katori Maru	Jan. 4
Jan. 22	For Portland	Jan. 22
Jan. 25	Waban	Jan. 25
Jan. 25	Wawalon	Jan. 25
Dec. 27	Lowther Castle	Dec. 27

Sailed from Hongkong

Date	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Jan. 21	West Conab	Jan. 21
Jan. 21	Mexico Maru	Dec. 23
Jan. 21	Manila Maru	Jan. 23
Dec. 21	Tenyo Maru	Dec. 21
Dec. 21	West Ira	Dec. 21
Dec. 25	Nile	Dec. 25
Dec. 30	Ecudor	Dec. 30
Jan. 5	Shabonoe	Jan. 5
Jan. 9	Acme	Jan. 9
Jan. 14	Shinyo Maru	Jan. 14
Jan. 18	Shinyo Maru	Jan. 18
Jan. 20	Nanking	Jan. 20

Sailed from Yokohama

Date	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Jan. 21	West Conab	Jan. 21
Jan. 21	Mexico Maru	Dec. 23
Jan. 21	Manila Maru	Jan. 23
Dec. 21	Tenyo Maru	Dec. 21
Dec. 21	West Ira	Dec. 21
Dec. 25	Nile	Dec. 25
Dec. 30	Ecudor	Dec. 30
Jan. 5	Shabonoe	Jan. 5
Jan. 9	Acme	Jan. 9
Jan. 14	Shinyo Maru	Jan. 14
Jan. 18	Shinyo Maru	Jan. 18
Jan. 20	Nanking	Jan. 20

Sailed from Osaka

Date	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Jan. 21	West Conab	Jan. 21
Jan. 21	Mexico Maru	Dec. 23
Jan. 21	Manila Maru	Jan. 23
Dec. 21	Tenyo Maru	Dec. 21
Dec. 21	West Ira	Dec. 21
Dec. 25	Nile	Dec. 25
Dec. 30	Ecudor	Dec. 30
Jan. 5	Shabonoe	Jan. 5
Jan. 9	Acme	Jan. 9
Jan. 14	Shinyo Maru	Jan. 14
Jan. 18	Shinyo Maru	Jan. 18
Jan. 20	Nanking	Jan. 20

Sailed from Kobe

Date	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Jan. 21	West Conab	Jan. 21
Jan. 21	Mexico Maru	Dec. 23
Jan. 21	Manila Maru	Jan. 23
Dec. 21	Tenyo Maru	Dec. 21
Dec. 21	West Ira	Dec. 21
Dec. 25	Nile	Dec. 25
Dec. 30	Ecudor	Dec. 30
Jan. 5	Shabonoe	Jan. 5
Jan. 9	Acme	Jan. 9
Jan. 14	Shinyo Maru	Jan. 14
Jan. 18	Shinyo Maru	Jan. 18
Jan. 20	Nanking	Jan. 20

Sailed from Moji

Date	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Jan. 21	West Conab	Jan. 21
Jan. 21	Mexico Maru	Dec. 23
Jan. 21	Manila Maru	Jan. 23
Dec. 21	Tenyo Maru	Dec. 21
Dec. 21	West Ira	Dec. 21
Dec. 25	Nile	Dec. 25
Dec. 30	Ecudor	Dec. 30
Jan. 5	Shabonoe	Jan. 5
Jan. 9	Acme	Jan. 9
Jan. 14	Shinyo Maru	Jan. 14
Jan. 18	Shinyo Maru	Jan. 18
Jan. 20	Nanking	Jan. 20

Sailed from Tientsin

Date	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Jan. 21	West Conab	Jan. 21
Jan. 21	Mexico Maru	Dec. 23
Jan. 21	Manila Maru	Jan. 23
Dec. 21	Tenyo Maru	Dec. 21
Dec. 21	West Ira	Dec. 21
Dec. 25	Nile	Dec. 25
Dec. 30	Ecudor	Dec. 30
Jan. 5	Shabonoe	Jan. 5
Jan. 9	Acme	Jan. 9
Jan. 14	Shinyo Maru	Jan. 14
Jan. 18	Shinyo Maru	Jan. 18
Jan. 20	Nanking	Jan. 20

Shipping Items

Celtic Prince	Jan. 24	The I.C. s.s. Luenho left
or Vancouver		Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.
Empress of Russia	Dec. 30	The C.N. s.s. Tatung left
Methven		Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.
Harold Dollar	Jan. 7	The C.N. s.s. Tean left
Monteagle	Jan. 21	Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.
Empress of Asia	Jan. 24	
M. S. Dollar	Jan. 25	The I.C. s.s. Kwongang is due
or Montreal		in Shanghai from Canton, Hong-
Bessie Dollar	Jan. 27	kong and Swatow today.
or London etc.		The N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru
Glenapp	Dec. 20	left Mofu on Monday and is du-
Idomenus	Dec. 20	in Shanghai today.
Sado Maru	Dec. 22	The I.C. s.s. Suifu left
Kalomo	Dec. 22	Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.
Durban Maru	Dec. 22	The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left
Traxos Montes	Dec. 23	Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.
Kashgar	Dec. 23	The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left
Kitano Maru	Dec. 31	Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
Borneo Maru	Jan. 6	The I.C. s.s. Waisheng left Han-
Treleas	Jan. 11	kow for Shanghai yesterday.
Inaba Maru	Jan. 11	The C.N. s.s. Chungking left
Glenstepy	Jan. 19	Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
For Liverpool	Jan. 22	The C.N. s.s. Shantung left
Tydeus	Jan. 26	Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.
Penang Maru	Jan. 26	The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left
Telamon	Jan. 26	Tsingtao for Shanghai yesterday.
For Rotterdam	Jan. 26	The B.L. s.s. Muttra from
Sagaland	Jan. 18	Calcutta, left Hongkong at 7
Benavolich	Jan. 9	o'clock P.M. 4 y morning and is ex-
Hwahlyh		pected to arrive in Shanghai
Brodliffe		this afternoon.
		The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will
		leave Hankow for Shanghai to
		day.
		The I.C.



AUCTION INDEX

WEDNESDAY, January 28th.—Household Furniture and Sundries in Salesroom at 10 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, January 28th.—Sundry, sound and damaged cargo at 2.30 p.m.

At an early date.—Superior Household Furniture and Effects at 663 Great Western Road.

ON MONDAY, February 2nd.—Superior Household Furniture and accessories at 9 Yates Road.

SATURDAY, February 14th.—A fine collection of stamps in Salesroom at 2.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, February 28th.—An excellent collection of Postage Stamps in Salesroom at 2.30 p.m.

CODE BOOKS

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code Book (New Edition) \$20.00
A.B.C. Code Fifth Edition..... \$25.00
Western Union Telegraphic Code. Universal Edition \$30.00
Western Union Telegraphic Code. Five Letter Edition \$40.00

Chow Tzu Kong

111 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, China.

★ ★ THE VENUS ★ ★

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Fire and Marine Policies are issued at lowest current rates. Branch offices are located in all principal cities of China.

Head Office: 127 Szechuen Road

China Lace Guild

Manufacturers of

FILLET AND IRISH CROCHET LACE, INSERTIONS, ETC.

Wholesale only

96 SZECHUEN ROAD.

Chang Yu Pioneer Wine Co., Ltd.

TELEPHONE 4467

White and Red Wines
Cognac Brandies

All wines analysed by Dr. Stafford M. Cox, who has certified as to their being free from adulteration or coloring. All tests are fulfilled for naturally-made wines where only the fermented grape juice is used.

Gold Medal Panama Exhibition

465 Nanking Road

(Near Fokien Road)

AMUSEMENTS

OLYMPIC THEATRE

NEW PROGRAMME

For January 28th and 29th

Paramount Pictograph

"BROTHER OFFICERS"

In Four Reels

A dramatic military romance that will appeal to all

"Doughnut Trail"

COMEDY

"Error in Kidnapping"

COMEDY

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Tuesday, February 2nd at 9.15 p.m.

2ND GRAND CONCERT

by Miss Myra Bancroft Olive

Dramatic Soprano, and

Mr. Harry Ore

Pianist

Assisted by The Famous Violinist

Mr. C. Bakaleinikoff

accompanied by Miss Muriel A. Smith

60% in Aid of Institution for the Chinese Blind.

Booking at Moutrie's.

Admission \$3, \$2, \$1.

27588

Good Things to Eat and Drink
Short Orders a Specialty

THE TROCADERO

14 Astor Road

Phone: North 1664

JAPANESE BUYING A HOLD IN CHILE

Get Option On Rich Coal Mines And Look For Strong Industrial Enterprises

Valparaiso, December 13.—Efforts made by Japanese to establish themselves in Chile, particularly in the coal and iron fields, are exciting considerable interest. There is also talk of the opening up of fishing industries in certain islands to the south.

These activities awaken interest because it is recognised here that Japan is seeking opportunities in South America for her excess population. Already they have made such progress in Peru.

In Chile, also, they are beginning this work, and they seek particularly situations that are strong both from a strategic and industrial standpoint as, for example, Concepcion Bay, where there are many coal mines.

Certain newspapers in southern Chile have been calling attention to these activities. At the head of Concepcion Bay there are coal mines on which, according to newspaper reports, Japanese have acquired an option.

This option is said to include the mines of Pilpilco, for which an offer of \$500,000 has been made. The Japanese syndicate, it is reported, plans to develop the coal industry at Concepcion and introduce modern machinery.

KRUPPS SHOWS FIRST LOSS

Deficit of 36,000,000 Marks Covered By Special Resources

Essen, Dec. 18.—For the first time since the foundation of the Krupp arms industry, the balance sheet of the concern this year shows a loss.

The deficit amounts to 36,000,000 marks, but it is covered by a balance brought forward and a special reserve of 20,000,000 marks.

The Krupp works are at present constructing locomotives, freight trucks, agricultural machinery, and moving picture apparatus instead of guns.

Siccawei Weather Reports

26.—Area of high readings on the eastern sea and the sea of Japan. The depression invades the whole of the Yangtze valley. There is a second center in Liaotung, the wind, along the coast is attracted by either of these centers. Monsoon suspended in the South. Weather overcast mild and damp.

27.—Much moisture and thick mist in the air. The pressure continues to decrease. Constant SE breezes.

Amusements

Victoria Theatre

On 29th January

THE SECOND PERFORMANCE

of

RUSSIAN DRAMA

"GHOSTS"

In 3 acts by HENRY T. JENSEN

The principal parts will be taken by the famous actors

Miss N. TERSKAYA

Mr. M. SMOLENSKY

Regina—MISS N. TERSKAYA

Oswald—MR. M. SMOLENSKY

This company has its own stage decorations and scenery.

Furnishings by Messrs. Hall & Holtz

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S

Admission \$3.00, \$2.00 and \$1.00

Beginning at 9.15 p.m.

Synopsis of the play may be obtained at the

VICTORIA THEATRE

For the purpose of retaining the artistic effect of the piece, entrance into the hall during the performance of any acts will not be permitted.

M. A. SMOLENSKY, Director.

27659

TOWA CINEMA

No. 4 Woohang Road

PROGRAMME

for

TO-NIGHT (LAST TWO DAYS)

PATHE PRESENTS

Charlie Chaplin

in

"Sunnyside"

It's a picture well worth seeing also

Four Reels of Comedy.

AMUSEMENTS

LYCEUM THEATRE

Tonight and Tomorrow Night at 9.15 Sharp.

THE DENNISTON PLAYERS

in their farewell performances, extending their very sincere thanks to the generous public of Shanghai and submitting with no little pride the newest of new plays

"THE ACQUITTAL"

Friday—The International Classic

"Friendly Enemies"

Saturday Matinee at 3 p.m.

(Children Half Price)

"The Third Degree"

During the matinee intervals Afternoon Tea can be obtained

Saturday at 9.15 Sharp.

The Farewell Performance of

The Denniston Players

in

Chas. Klein's great play

"The Third Degree"

Booking at Messrs. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

"PEAU NEUVE"

CERCLE

SPORTIF FRANCAIS

SATURDAY

9.15 p.m.

DON'T FORGET!

Book Your Seats

TODAY

"HELP WANTED"

IS THE TITLE

of

THE NEW PARAMOUNT

Five-Part

Drama To Be Exhibited

At the

VICTORIA THEATRE

LAST ONE NIGHT

Tonight, January 28th 1920

Showing Also Other New Films

MAKING A COMPLETE

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

APOLLO THEATRE

TONIGHT January 28th

The Jewish Operatic Dramatic Company

will stage the well-known Operette

"A MENSCH SOL MAN SEIN"

(One Should be a Man)

Told in 3 Parts

Synopsis of the play may be obtained at the

APOLLO THEATRE

Admission \$1, \$2, and \$3.

Beginning 9.15 p.m. Sharp

ISIS THEATRE

Junction of North Szechuen Road Extension and Jukong Road

PROGRAMME

Tonight

"HOUDINI"

9th and 10th Episodes.

Exceedingly exciting and mysterious incidents are shown in these two episodes.

ALSO SHOWING

Triangle Four-Part Comedy.

"MODERN ENOCH ARDEN"

NEXT CHANGE OF PROGRAMME, THURSDAY NEXT.

FOUR DOUBLE-REEL

COMEDIES THAT MADE THE NAME OF CHARLIE CHAPLIN:

"Charlie, The Perfect Lady," "The Floorwalker," "Charlie's Night Out" and "Behind The Screen."

AT THE

APOLLO

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29th, 30th, 31st and February 1st

The Management beg to announce the engagement of one of the greatest Troupes ever seen in this city

THE MOSCOW TZIGANES

A ROMANY TROUPE OF DANCERS FAMOUS ALL OVER EUROPE

15 STAR ARTISTES 15

ONE OF THE PRETTIEST STAGE SETTINGS EVER SEEN IN THIS CITY

GIPSY LIFE
GIPSY SONGS
GIPSY DANCES

IN ALL THEIR WEIRD AND BARBARIC SPLENDOR

This is undoubtedly one of the finest—if not the very finest—troupes ever seen in this city

ONE WORD — BOOK!

ALSO WE PRESENT

FLORENCE REED

IN

A wonderfully absorbing FEATURE

"WIVES OF MEN"
OF
SIX REELS



"WIVES OF MEN"
OF
SIX REELS

ONE OF THE STRONGEST PHOTODRAMAS EVER FILMED

"They had just been married, the minister had but a few moments before said the words that made them man and wife. He was waiting for his bride to join him so that they might start on their honeymoon. Softly she came down the stairs, stole up to her husband, looked over his shoulder and saw—the photograph of another woman with words of love written on it. Then followed twelve years of misery for her. Was she to remain true to her husband and let him do as he pleased, or was she to get what pleasure she could out of life? This is the absorbing sort of a plot that is unfolded in "Wives of Men," starring beautiful and talented Florence Reed.

Prices; Circle \$2.00, Stalls and Pit \$1.00, Booking at Robinson's